Daily Pacific News.

VOL. II.—NO. 140. SAN FRANCISCO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1851. WHOLE NO. 326.

THE PACIFIC NEWS
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
(*Sundays excepted,*)
BY WINCHESTER, SKILLMAN & CO.,
MONTGOMERY STREET, NEXT DOOR TO DELMONICO'S.

TERMS—INVARIABY IN ADVANCE.

For One Year, per Mail	$25 00
For Six Months "	16 00
Single Copies	12½ cents.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING—IN ADVANCE.

For each Square of 12 lines and over 6 lines:—

First insertion	$3 00
Each subsequent insertion	1 50
For Half Square of 6 lines or less, 1st insertion	2 00
Each subsequent insertion	1 00
Monthly advertisements, each Square	25 00
" " Half Square	16 00
Business Cards of 4 lines or under, per Quarter	40 00

For each renewal or change of a Monthly advertisement, the full price of a first insertion extra.

Legal Advertisements, not paid in advance, will be charged the former rates

☞ Job Printing of every description executed in a superior manner, at the Office of the PACIFIC NEWS.

EXPRESSES.

GREGORY'S EXPRESS.

TO THE UNITED STATES—Having insurance policies in the Atlantic, Mutual, and other offices, and having our own office in one of the best FIRE-PROOF buildings in California, we are enabled to furnish the best security to persons sending Treasure by this line, and to whom no charges are made for depositing.

Drafts at sight on our Agents in New York, Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock, corner of Wall and Pearl streets.

Agents.	*Offices.*
THOMPSON & HITCHCOCK	New York.
G. E. CLARK	Sacramento City.
M. & B. F. CHEESEMAN	Marysville.
J. ELLIOTT	Portland, (Or.)
MITCHELL & HUTCHINS	Honolulu, (S. I.)

A Submarine Armor, complete, for sale.

JOSEPH W. GREGORY,
Proprietor and Manager, 280 Montgomery street.

Hon John S. Bradford will please call at this office. d2

FREEMAN & CO'S EXPRESS.

DAILY TO SACRAMENTO CITY—Being the only contract for an Express, and Safes for the security of Treasure on board Steamers SENATOR and NEW WORLD. The only firm in Sacramento City and the Northern Mines, connecting with ADAMS & CO to the Atlantic States. Office in San Francisco with ADAMS & CO; Sacramento, 42 Second street; Marysville, corner Maiden Lane and second street.

d28 FREEMAN & CO.

TODD & CO'S EXPRESS.

RUNNING to all parts of the Southern Mines, and the only Express in Stockton or the Southern District connected in San Francisco, with the well known Express of ADAMS & Co., to all parts of the United States, affording superior facilities for the transportation of Gold Dust and packages of every description. Drafts procured upon all parts of the United States and Europe. Collections made in any part of the Southern mines, San Francisco, Stockton, &c., &c. By an arrangement made with the popular Express of HAWLEY & Co, in Sacramento, we are enabled to transact all branches of the Express business in that city and the Southern mines.

A. H. TODD, San Francisco.
d2 E. W. COLT, Stockton.

SAN JOSE. SAN JOSE.

BERFORD & CO'S LINE OF EXPRESS MAIL STAGES, HALL & CRANDALL, PROPRIETORS,

ARE now running every morning to San Jose, leaving Breford & Co's office, in the Plaza, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and the City Hotel, in San Jose, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

The reduced rate of fare puts it in the power of every one to visit the beautiful and healthful valley of Santa Clara. There is no more charming drive in California than that from San Francisco to San Jose, and as one is whirled rapidly through the oak openings and across the level plains under the skilful driving of Professors Dillon or Crandal, who drive their own coaches, he finds that pleasure is united with business, and wonders he has never made the trip before.

The great advantage this line possesses over all others, is that the Stages were bought expressly for the road, and with a particular attention to SAFETY, while the drivers, who have served a long apprenticeship from New England to Mexico, make the QUICKEST time and NEVER MEET WITH ACCIDENTS, which are so likely to occur with the old fashioned stage coaches. We invite our friends to give he line a trial. n7tf BERFORD & CO.

DODGE & CO'S EXPRESS.

OUR ARRANGEMENTS for the prompt and faithful transmission of gold dust, coin, letters, parcels, &c. to all parts of the United States and Europe, furnishing exchange, and the transaction of a general Express business, are now complete.

Office in the room formerly occupied by Dunbar's California Bank, in Howard & Green's fire proof building, Montgomery street. An arrangement has been made with EDWARD E DUNBAR, to superintend the Exchange Department. Drafts on our houses in New Orleans, New York and Boston, furnished, and the safe transmission of gold dust to the States and Europe insured by every steamer. Miners and others can make special deposits of treasure, in the fire proof safe of the undersigned.

d4 tf DODGE & CO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

THE SUBSCRIBER has established a general COMMERCIAL REGISTER OFFICE, in the lower room of Howard & Green's fireproof Building, Montgomery st. between Clay and Commercial streets, where a description is given of the position and distinguishing marks of every sea-going vessel arriving in the Harbor after this date.

Persons wishing to board ships, with whose berths they are unacquainted, will save time and money by applying at the office, and gaining the desired information.

A News Agent has been appointed by the undersigned, who will intercept all vessels entering the port, and he will immediately express full particulars respecting them to this office, where a Record is kept of all arrivals and departures.

A Confidential Messenger will be constantly in attendance at the office, who will undertake the prompt forwarding of letters to and from all vessels in the harbor, and the execution of commissions, with fidelity and dispatch.

Charge for perusal of the Book containing a List of Arrivals and other general information, 25 cts; Fee for inspection of the Book specifying the Berth of the Shipping, 50 cts. [14] THOMAS BUNTING.

STATUTES OF CALIFORNIA.

FIRST SESSION.—THE STATE EDITION of the "Statutes of California," forming a quarto volume of nearly 500 pages, printed on superb white paper and new types, with copious marginal notes, will be received by the steamer of the 20th inst., and be for sale at the bookstore of COOKE & LECOUNT, Wells' Building, Montgomery street.

Messrs. C. & L. have purchased the entire edition of the "Bound Volumes," and will supply all orders for single copies, as fast as received from New York. As the first lot of 100 copies only will arrive on the 20th, gentlemen desiring to secure a copy must call and leave their names. The demand for the Laws will be much larger than can be filled for some time, and the rule of "first come, first served," will be adopted.

N. B. A complete stock of Books, Paper, Stationery, and every description of goods in their line, always on hand and for sale by COOKE & LECOUNT.

d12 10t Well's Building, Montgomery street.

☞ Sacramento Transcript, Stockton Times and Marysville Herald copy 2 times, and send bill to this office.

LOTS FOR SALE.

16 x 50 VARA LOTS at the Mission Dolores. These lots are beautifully situated at the Mission, as the great thorougfare from San Francisco to San Jose runs them. To any person desirous of a splendid bargain, here is a chance. Said lots are adapted for either building, grazing or farming, being so near the market of this city, and first rate soil. To any person wishing to plant either grain or vegetables, which occupation is more certain than gold digging—a fortune could soon be realized. For further particulars, enquire of NORMAN ASSING,

Proprietor of the Macao and Woosung Restaurant, opposite City Hotel, cor. Kearney and Commercial sts.

San Francisco, Nov. 23. n23 tf

WASHINGTON BATHS.

MYGATT, BRYANT & CO., having rebuilt their Bathing Establishment since the late fire, on Washington street, between Kearny and Montgomery, are now ready to give Warm, Cold, and Shower Baths, and attend to those who may favor them with their patronage. Open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M. Single tickets $1 50, 10 tickets for $10.

Also in connection with their establishment, having secured the services of an excellent barber and hair-dresser, late of the Astor House, New York, they will be happy to accommodate the public in that department. d2

WOOD AND COAL.

FOR SALE—By M. NELSON. Yard on Broadway, between Stockton and Powell streets, where orders will be received and attended to promptly.

Also, land for sale or to lease in the western addition of the city of San Francisco, in lots to suit. Some of the most valuable garden and building spots within the limits of the city, in a rapidly improving neighborhood, are those of the subscriber, situated near the Lagunas. Title unquestionable. M. NELSON,

n20 Presidio road, Lagoon.

FOUR NATIONS RESTAURANT,

LONG WHARF.—The subscribers, believing the variety and quality of their viands to be the best recommendation to favor, beg to assure the Public, that all efforts shall be made to ensure satisfaction.

Furnished rooms at reasonable prices. d24

S. PIANCA.
JOHN BASSETT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship Nisidia Stewart, from New York, scarlet twilled flannels, best India drills,
3 ply Brussels and tapestry carpetines,
White and colored blankets,
Flannel clothing, cloth clothing,
Paper hangings, boots and brogans, rice,
Gallego and Hanalt flour, corn meal,
Water crackers, hominy, sausages half bbls.
Pork in whole and half bbls,
Tongues in half bbls, smoked beef in bbls
Ham, bacon and shoulders in boxes,
Pickled hams in tierces, lard, cheese,
Butter in kegs of 15 lbs, oysters,
Scollops, clams, mess shad in half bbls,
Mess mackerel in half and quarter bbls,
Herrings, Molasses in kegs,
Loaf sugar half boxes, crushed do half bbls,
Candies assorted, currants in half bbls,
Lime juice, sardines, pecan nuts, raisins,
Adamantine candles, sperm do, cigars,
Tobacco, pickles, vinegar, brandy,
Dublin porter, East India pale Ale,
Champagne cider, Philadelphia stout and ale,
Madeira, sherry and port wine,
Champagne, tumblers, brooms,
Furniture, matches, sole leather:
Tin plate sheathing, nails, linseed oil,
Manila rope, &c., white lead, pepper,
Rio coffee, London mustard, cassia,
Tabl salt, bay do, sweet chocolate.

GILMOR MEREDITH,
n25tf cor. Sacramento and Leidesdorf sts.

MASONRY AND STONE-CUTTING.

MESSRS. GRANT, KINGSLEY & DODGE respectfully announce to the citizens of San Francisco and vicinity, that, having formed a copartnership, they are prepared to execute any work connected with the various branches of their profession, in the most satisfactory manner, and on the most moderate terms, viz.:

Marble chimney-pieces gravestones and tombs, of various sizes and designs, both plain and ornamental, and of the best quality of Italian and American marble. Also, a large supply of Italian slabs, suitable for counters or table tops. Also, a variety of thick slabs, suitable for provision dealers, printers or confectioners; together with a supply of marble heatths and tile, suitable for chamber hearths or flooring. Freestone in all its varieties, window caps and sills, and door caps, steps and platforms; water tables, and flagging and drain stones. Also, brick work, in all its various branches, either by contract or otherwise. Material furnished if required; grates set and furnished: ranges furnished and ovens erected; together with all kinds of jobbing faithfully executed.

Plastering and stucco work, plain or ornamental, in all its various branches, either by contract or otherwise.

Public patronage respectfully solicited, at the shop in Fuller street, between Kearny and Webb sts.

CHARLES B. GRANT, Stonecutter.
GARDNER P. KINGSLEY, Mason.
d24 1m JOHN D. DODGE, Plasterer.

ENDICOTT, GREENE & OAKES.

OFFER FOR SALE at their warehouse, on First street, near Market, on the Beach, the following goods, at low prices,
12,000 lbs Rio coffee
2,500 lbs Java do
2000 lbs loaf sugar
1500 lbs crushed sugar
25 boxes candles
1200 galls lime juice
1500 lbs butter
10 cases brandy cherries
20 bbls mess pork
25 boxes pickles assorted
3000 lbs dried apples
600 lbs rice
10 half bbls mackerel
5 doz buckskins
16 pair small gold scales
15 cases essences
23 do perfumery.
10 do dysentery cordial
2 do Townsend's sarsaparilla
2 do lemon syrup
30 do Empire cooking stoves, with all furniture
1500 lbs saleratus
3000 rolls paper hangings d3 tf

LAW BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

JUST RECEIVED—A large invoice of Law Books, which we offer cheap for cash.

Civil Code of Louisiana, New Clerk's Assistant, 3d edition; Louisiana Digest, Starkie on Evidence, Chitty on Pleading, Blackstone's Commentaries, Jarman on Wills Martins on Reports, Kaupman's Mazkelky, Deslix's Digest, Benjamin & Slidell's Digest, enlarged; Deslix's General Index from 1808 to 1843, together with a large assortment, too numerous to mention, for sale wholesale and retail by COOKE & LE COUNT,

Booksellers and Stationers, Wells & Co.'s Buildings, Montgomery street ol

BOOK STORE.

WILSON & SPALDING, Stationers' Hall, Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, and also at their Branch Establishment on Front st., Sacramento City, offer for sale.

BOOKS, wholesale and retail, on liberal terms, a great variety, making a most splendid collection of 50,000 vols., consisting in part of Law and Medical books, Histories, Poems, Novels, Works on Science and Mathematics.

Spanish, French and German books, School books.

Stationery, Blank Books, Record Books, Journals, Ledgers, Playing Cards, Drawing Paper, Maps of Gold Regions, View of San Francisco, Cap and Letter Paper, Envelopes, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink, Wafers, etc. and a general assortment of other articles in their line, which they are receiving by every steamer.

N. B.—Invoices purchased on liberalal terms, and consignments of Books and Stationery received on commission. d10 2m

DESIRABLE GOODS.

CHAIRS, tables, bureaus, writing desks, bedsteads, cots, couches, stools, feather beds, mattrasses, clothing, tubs, pails, brooms, looking glasses, stoves, wall paper, seives, wood, pit, cross-cut, hand, pruning and key-hole saws, boots, shoes, leading hose, saleratus and soda in small packages, fruit cake in tins, window sashes, &c., for sale by S. NEWMAN,

d5 tf Washington st. below Montgomery.

BALDWIN & CO.

ASSAYERS, REFINERS and COINERS, Manufacturers of Jewelry of California Gold, Dealers in Watches and Jewelry and Silver ware. Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired. Next door to the American Hotel, Portsmouth Square, San Francisco.

Gold Dust and Coin received on deposit.

Our Coin redeemed at Edward E. Dunbar's Banking and Exchange Office; also at our Office. d3 tf

JUST RECEIVED,

PER steamship NEW ORLEANS—
1000 pr corduroy pants, fly fronts and spring bottoms
800 blue ribbed sat pants do do
900 pr fancy doeskin do do do
40 doz fancy shirts

For sale by WM. G. BADGER,

Sansome, between Washington and Jackson sts. 4th door from Washington. d14tf

WARD & LECOMTE,

TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON Ware Manufacturers. Tin, Zinc and Metal roofing, Steamboat work, and all kinds of Jobbing executed with dispatch, on reasonable terms. Cooking, hall and parlor Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, Hardware, and a variety of other housekeeping articles, in Washington street, 4 doors above Montgomery; and in Montgomery street, between Pacific and Jackson streets. d25 1m

LAMP OIL.

LAMP OIL, for sale by the subscribers, in lots to suit purchasers. The cargo of ship ENVOY, being the handsomest lot of Polar oil ever brought into the market

JNO. T. LITTLE & POPE,
n11 tf Washington street

UMPQUA RIVER, OREGON.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now located on this river, engaged in getting out square timber and piles, and will be prepared to furnish vessels with cargoes at short notice, of every variety of timber, at reasonable rates.

Umpqua, Nov. 20th, 1850.
d23 1m R. J. BUTLER & CO.

BALLAST

AT CHEAP RATES.—The undersigned is prepared to furnish to shipping, Sand Ballast, delivered in scows, at the foot of Bush street, at rates about fifty per cent. less than ordinary prices. Application to be made to the subscriber on the premises adjoining Market street wharf.

d21 J. WILCOX.

OREGON LAND

AND LUMBER OFFICE, 276 Montgomery street, San Francisco.—The subscriber agent for the town of Saint Helens, Columbia river, offers liberal inducements to persons desirous of settling in Oregon. Also, keeps a general assortment of Oregon and other lumber at his lumber yard, North Beach. [d18 6m] GEO. H. ENSIGN.

STORAGE.

I AM now ready to take in storage, all kinds of mdze. and lumber, at reasonable rates, on board the ship GANGES, laying at the foot of Pacific street. Inquire on board, of Capt. W. BENTON, or to

THOS. S. BARNSTEAD,
n27 Third door below Sansome st., in Jackson, north side

NOTICE.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, Dec. 30, 1850.

I HAVE THIS DAY authorized WILLIAM H. GRAHAM to collect the County License Tax now due, and his receipt will be binding. C. R. BUCKINGHAM.

jan1 1w County Treasurer.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR COLLIERS.

M. NELSON, Agent for the Western Addition of San Francisco, will give one man or a company of men, a contract for Charring, in large or small quantities. Inquire at his residence, Broadway, between Stockton and Powell sts. [d24 tf] M. NELSON.

DAILY PACIFIC NEWS.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1851.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

[TRANSMITTED JANUARY 7, 1851.]

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly:

Since the adjournment of the Legislature, we have passed through many scenes, some of melancholy, and some of pleasing character. Our cities have been visited by fire, pestilence and flood; and our whole State has passed through a severe monetary crisis, producing extensive failures and great pecuniary embarrassment. We have lost many most valuable citizens by that modern scourge, the cholera; which, for the first time, visited our shores during the past fall. Under all these untoward circumstances, our population has rapidly increased, our wonderful resources have been greatly developed, and improvements have everywhere marked the progress of an energetic people. California has been admitted to her equal station among the free States of our great Confederacy; and her Senators and Representatives are now heard in the national councils. We have great reason to be grateful to Him, who, in his wisdom and kindness, mixes the evil and the good, and scatters thorns as well as flowers along the path of national and individual existence.

The application of California for admission into the Union, gave rise to bitter and long protracted discussions in both branches of Congress, such as had never before been witnessed in that body. The fearful state of passionate excitement that followed these criminations and recriminations, at one time seriously threatened a dissolution of the Union, and called forth the patriotic exertions of the great statesmen of all parties.

The people of California, in forming their constitution, in the simplicity and sincerity of their hearts, had supposed that they had adopted the most unobjectionable and effectual mode to allay excitement in reference to the question of slavery. They had acted upon the long established and well known principle of the South, that slavery was simply a domestic institution, with which the General Government had nothing to do, and which must be either prohibited or permitted by each State for herself. In the exercise of their right to form a constitution for themselves, not repugnant to the constitution of the United States, they had prohibited slavery within the limits of the State; not supposing that they should thereby give offense to any portion of their fellow-citizens of other States.

Perhaps in the varied history of all mankind, there has never occurred an instance of such rapid and surprising progress in all that constitutes true independence and greatness, as that made by the American people under the blessings secured by that great charter that makes us one nation. From distant, oppressed, and dependant colonies, we have risen, in the short space of three quarters of a century, to the front rank among nations. We have now a secure foothold upon the shores of the Pacific; and a new ocean, and a more extended and brilliant career lie open before us, if we shall only have the wisdom and energy to improve the advantages of our position. To be harrassed, under such circumstances, with civil discord at home, is most unfortunate indeed. Although our present state of national greatness and felicity might *possibly* have been attained without the Union, still it becomes a wise and prudent people to let *more* than well done alone; and this they have done, and will continue to do.

The events through which our country has recently passed have again proven the virtue and intelligence of the American people, and conclusively shown their ardent and unfaltering attachment to the Union and to Liberty. If our people, born in Republican America—well accustomed to self-government, and unshackled by old and long established monarchical institutions and customs, interwoven with all the frames of society—should yet, under these most favorable circumstances, be unable to preserve the Union and perpetuate our free institutions, then it would afford a melancholy but conclusive proof that republican systems of government are, in their very nature, impracticable and transitory; and the friends of human happiness and freedom could indulge but one regret, that our fathers wasted their blood and treasure for a purpose so delusive, and that there exists a solitary record in the world to show how much they were mistaken.

The portentous state of things that existed six months ago, it is hoped, has passed away forever; and our fellow citizens of every section of our country, once more united in the bonds of fraternal kindness, are ready again to march forward in the path of improvement, progress and greatness. California will be ready to do her part. She will readily forget the opposition made to her admission, and her people will not remember the aspersions cast upon their motives and character; but she will ever be foremost in all efforts to secure prompt, equal and exact justice to each and every section of our country. She will know no North, no South, no East, and no West, but only our whole country; and if she has been the innocent but unfortunate cause of an excitement deeply to be deplored, she will henceforth make amends to the Union by her devotion to it, by her love of justice, and by the spirit of conciliation and kindness she will ever exhibit towards all her sister States. From her distant but commanding position—separated as she is from all local causes of excitement, she will be able, and always willing, to exert a great and salutary conservative influence in the legislative councils of the country.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature, repeated calls have been made upon the Executive for the aid of the militia to resist and punish the attacks of the Indians upon our frontier. With a wild, mountainous frontier, of more than eight hundred miles in extent, affording the most inaccessible retreats to an Indian foe, so well accustomed to these mountain fastnesses, California is peculiarly exposed to depredations from this quarter. The various small tribes upon the confines of California have no political organization, and no regular government among them. The influence their chiefs have over them arises from that personal popularity gained by superior prowess in war, or wisdom in council. There is therefore no reason to suppose that there has been any regular or well understood combination among them to make war upon the whites. They are all, however, urged on by the *same* causes of enmity; and the result has been, that at almost all points upon our widely extended and exposed frontier, hostilities more or less formidable have occurred at intervals, and many valuable lives have been lost.

Among the more immediate causes that have precipitated this state of things, may be mentioned the neglect of the General Government to make treaties with them for their lands. We have suddenly spread ourselves over the country in every direction, and appropriated whatever portion of it we pleased to ourselves, without their consent and without compensation.—Although these small and scattered tribes have among them no regular government, they have some ideas of existence as a separate and independent people, and some conception of their right to the country, acquired by long, uninterrupted and exclusive possession. They have not only seen their country taken from them, but they see their ranks rapidly thinning from the effects of our diseases. They instinctively consider themselves a doomed race; and this idea leads to despair, and despair prevents them from providing the usual and necessary supply of provisions. This produces starvation, which knows but one law, that of gratification; and the natural result is, that these people kill the first stray animal they find. This leads to war between them and the whites; and war creates a hatred against the white man that never ceases to exist in the Indian bosom.

This state of things, though produced at an earlier period by the exciting causes mentioned, would still have followed in due course of time. Our American experience has demonstrated the fact, that the two races cannot live in the same vicinity in peace.

The love of fame, as well as the love of property, is common to all men—and war and theft are established customs among the Indian races generally, as they are among all poor and savage tribes of men, as a means to attain to the one, and to procure a supply of the other. When brought in contact with a civilized race of men, they readily learn the use of their implements and manufactures, but they do not so readily learn the art of *making* them. To learn the use of new comforts and conveniences which are manifestly superior to the old, is but the work of a day; but to acquire a knowledge of the arts and sciences, is the work of generations. Like the people of all thinly populated, but fertile countries, who are enabled to supply the simplest wants of nature from the spontaneous productions of the earth, they are, from habit and prejudice, exceedingly averse to manual labor. While the white man attaches but little value to small articles, and consequently exposes them the more carelessly, he throws in the way of the Indian that which is esteemed by him as a great temptation and a great prize: and as he cannot make the article, and thinks he must have it, he finds theft the most ready and certain mode to obtain it. Success in trifles but leads to attempts of greater importance. The white man, to whom time is money, and who labors hard all day to create the comforts of life, cannot sit up all night to watch his property: and after being robbed a few times, he becomes desperate, and resolves upon a war of extermination. This is the common feeling of our people who have lived upon the Indian frontier. The two races are kept asunder by so many causes, and having no ties of marriage or consanguinity to unite them, they must ever remain at enmity.

That a war of extermination will continue to be waged between the races, until the Indian race becomes extinct, must be expected. While we cannot anticipate this result but with painful regret, the inevitable destiny of the race is beyond the power or wisdom of man to avert.

Situated as California is, we must expect a long continued, and harrassing, irregular warfare with the Indians upon our borders, and long the emigrant routes leading to the States. Although few in numbers, and unskilled in the use of firearms, they seem to understand well the advantages of their position; and they consequently resort to that predatory warfare most distressing to us, and secure to them. They readily flee before any considerable force called out to meet them, and retire to their haunts in the mountains, where it is vain for us to pursue. As time is to them of no value, they can readily content themselves to lie in wait for weeks, at secure points, ready to attack small parties of miners remote from assistance. From their irregular mode of warfare, and the features of the country in which they wage it, there is reason to believe that they will prove far more formidable than has generally been supposed; and that in the end, we shall lose man for man in our encounter with them.

Considering the number and mere predatory character of the attacks at so many different points along our whole frontier, I had determined in my own mind to leave the people of each neighborhood to protect themselves, believing they would be able to do so, and that a regular force would not find employment in the field. In two instances only have I deviated from the rule I had laid down for the government of my own action. In these cases the attacks were far more formidable, and made at points where the two great emigrant trails enter the State. These attacks occurred at a period when the emigrants were arriving across the plains with their jaded and broken down animals, and themselves destitute of provisions. Under these circumstances, I deemed it due to humanity, and to our brethren arriving among us in a condition so helpless, to afford them all the protection within the power of the State. I was well satisfied that the Indians would direct most of their efforts against the emigrants, as they would readily learn that they could be more successful in such attacks; and that if successful in the beginning, these attacks would be annually renewed, and the emigration of each succeeding year more and more exposed to robbery and murder. It occurred to me that it was the wisest and most humane policy, under the circumstances, to afford prompt assistance at the commencement of this system of plunder, and thus give the Indians a timely check, which would be at least likely to exert a salutary influence over them for some time to come. Had it been once known to our fellow citizens east of the Rocky Mountains, that the Indians were most hostile and formidable on the latter and more difficult portion of the route, where the emigrants themselves would be least capable of self-protection, and that the State of California would render no assistance to parties so destitute, the emigration of families to the State across the plains would have been greatly interrupted and retarded. With all our efforts, we may expect, in a few years, to see all the tribes between this and the western borders of Missouri hostile, and engaged in a regular system of plunder and murder. The opportunities and temptations are too great to be long withstood by these destitute and wandering people.

The first of these attacks was made on the 23d day of April last, at the confluence of the Gila and Colorado, where Glanton and a party of thirteen men had established a ferry across the latter stream. The attack was preconcerted, sudden, and so unexpected and successful, that eleven of Glanton's party, including himself, were killed on the spot, and only three were able to escape, one of whom was wounded. It is possible that Glanton's party may have been guilty of some impropriety that gave immediate offence to the Indians; but the true motive, no doubt arose from that jealousy which the Indian entertains of the white man, and which would naturally be aroused by the establishment of a ferry near the point where the Indians had a ferry of their own, across the same stream, However this may be, the attack was excessive and unjustifiable, and amounted to a decided and serious act of war.

The papers communicating intelligence of this melancholy event, consisting of the sworn depositions of the three men who escaped, the proceedings of a meeting of the people of San Diego, and a letter from the Hon. Abel Stearns, Judge of the Court of First Instance for Los Angeles, were received at the seat of government on the 23d of May, during my temporary absence as Sacramento City. On the first day of June, orders were issued to the Sheriff of San Diego to call out twenty men, and to the Sheriff of Los Angeles for forty, who were directed to rendezvous at Los Angeles on the 22d June, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and were placed under the command of Major General Bean. Subsequently the number was increased to one hundred men. Gen. Bean was instructed to let the company select its own commander, and to direct "the officer in command to proceed promptly to the ferry upon the Colorado, and pursue such energetic measures as might be necessary to punish the Indians, bring them to terms, and to protect the emigrants on their way to California." He was also instructed, that when the objects contemplated should have been accomplished, the company should be discharged; and that much must be left to the discretion of himself and the officer in command, which they would have to use according to circumstances. Subsequently I learned from unofficial sources, that the Indians had not proved so hostile to the emigrants travelling the route, as had been anticipated—that troops of the United States would be sent to the scene of disturbance, and that the expedition had failed from the impossibility of procuring the requisite number of men. I received no official report from Gen. Bean, which I supposed was owing to the distance and the difficulty of communication: and under the circumstances, I did not then deem any order from me to disband the troops either proper or necessary.

From a communication written by General Morehead, on the 15th August, and addressed to the Hon. Richard Roman, and received by him about the first September, I was led to the belief that a party of militia were in the field under his command. I immediately issued an order to Maj. Gen. Bean, dated September 4th, to have them disbanded. All the orders issued by me to that officer, I am informed from private sources, were received by him; and yet I have received from him no official report in reference to the expedition.

The other instance in which I deemed it my duty to order out a portion of the militia of the State, occurred in the County of El Dorado, in the vicinity of Ringgold. From a communication written by William Rogers, Sheriff of that county, and dated the 23d October, 1850, addressed to the Executive, as well as from other sources, it appears that the Indians had sent off their women and children—had assembled in considerable numbers, and had killed several miners, and wounded and robbed several of the emigrants. On the 25th October I issued an order to William Rogers, directing him as Sheriff of that county to call out two hundred men, armed and equipped; to cause them to assemble at as early a day as practicable, and when assembled, to permit them to elect their own commander. The officer in command was instructed to proceed to punish the Indians engaged in the late attacks in the vicinity of Ringgold, and along the emigrant trail leading from Salt Lake to California. He was further directed to afford all the assistance in his power to the emigrants and others travelling the route, and not to keep more men under command than might be indispensable to accomplish the object intended; and to disband them at the earliest day when the same should be accomplished. Under the call of the Sheriff, some two hundred and fifty men were mustered into service, who elected William Rogers as their commander. Not having authorized the call but for two hundred men, and not deeming the services of the others necessary, I refused commissions to the officers of the last company received into service by Major Rogers.

The forces were divided by Major Rogers into smaller parties, and sent in different directions, and had different skirmishes with the Indians, in which some sixteen of their number were killed, and three of Major Rogers' command—the brave Col. McKinney, Dr. Dixon, and a Delaware Indian.

On the 15th November orders were issued to Major Rogers to reduce his command to one hundred men, and to make a further reduction whenever circumstances would justify such a step. This order was promptly obeyed; and subsequently, as I learn from unofficial sources, the remainder of the troops were disbanded by Major Rogers.

Although the troops were not able to accomplish any brilliant achievements, owing to the features of the country and the character of the foe, still they performed some hard service, and their efforts have secured peace in the vicinity, and protected the wearied emigrants. Had no determined resistance been made, the Indians would doubtless have become emboldened from this apathy, and would most likely have committed depredations far more serious.

In my former message to the Legislature, I recommended the necessity and propriety of excluding free persons of color from the State. I then expressed the opinion, that there was but "one of two consistent courses to take in reference to this class of population—either to admit them to the full and free enjoyment of all the privileges guarantied by the constitution to others, or exclude them from the State." Subsequent observation has but confirmed this opinion.

I am aware that it is a subject of great deilcacy, and one that cannot be touched without exciting the prejudies and sensibilities of men; and yet it is a question that must of necessity be met, and should be calmly and justly considered. While the legislator should entertain the most enlarged and liberal views, and should act upon all questions without hostility or partiality for or against any class of the community, he is still *forced* by a desire to accomplish *practical* good, to respect the honest prejudices of men, which are not in his power either to mitigate or remove.

Our constitution excludes this class of persons from the right of suffrage, and from all offices of honor or profit under the State; and our laws exclude them from serving on juries, and from appearing as witnesses against a white man. Although it is assumed in the Declaration of Independence as a self-evident truth, that all men are born free and equal, it is equally true, that there must be *acquired* as well as *natural* abilities to fit men for self-government. Without considering whether there be any reason for the opinion entertained by many learned persons, that the colored races are by nature inferior to the white, and without attaching any importance to such opinion—still it may be safely assumed that no race of men, under the precise circumstances of this class in our State, could ever hope to advance a single step in knowledge or virtue. Placed by our institutions, and our usages, (stronger than law,) in a degraded and subordinate political and social position, which but reminds them at every step of their inferiority, and of the utter hopelessness of all attempts to improve their condition as a class, they are left *without motive*, to waste their labor for that improvement, which, when attained, *brings them no reward*. However talented, wise, and virtuous, they are not permitted to enter the race for fame; and if they should acquire wealth, not being permitted to testify against a white man, even in a criminal case, they are left in many cases without *actual* protection, to be plundered with perfect impunity. They have no ideas and no recollections of a separate national existence—no alliance with great names or families—no page of history upon which are recorded the glorious deeds of the past—no present privileges—and no hope for the future. To expect any race of men thus situated to make any sensible improvement as *a class*, is the wildest dream of the imagination, and utterly incompatible with all our sober experience.

That there are excellent and intelligent persons of color, is doubtless true; but our legislation must regard them as a class, and not as individuals. While our laws professedly admit *all* of this class to reside in the State, they are so framed as effectually to exclude the better portion: for surely there can exist no intelligent and independent man of color, who would not promptly scorn the pitiful boon we offer him of a residence in the State, under conditions so humiliating.

The *practical* questiod then arises whether it is not better humanity, and for the mutual benefit of both classes, that they should be separated? Is it not better for the colored man himself? I am sure, that were the question put to the more intelligent portion of this class, they would unhesitatingly say at once "either give us *all* the privileges you claim for yourselves, or give us *none*. Make us *equal*, or keep us *separate*." As all experience has demonstrated, that it is for the mutual benefit of the parties, to separate even husband and wife, when they cannot live happily together: so it is the best humanity to separate two races of men, whose prejudices are so inveterate, that they never mingle in social intercouse, and never contract any ties of marriage.

If the measure recommended can be justified in the State of Ohio, there are still more powerful reasons applicable to the peculiar condition of California. We have here a mixed population from all the world. We have here the Southern man, with his particular opinions and feelings in reference to this class, and the Northern man, with opposite sentiments and usages, and the presence of this people among us has already resulted in death in some instances, and will continue to produce a state of embittered feeling between our fellow citizens from different portions of the Union, and prevent that cordial unanimity so necessary to the happiness of our community. As was anticipated numbers of this race have been manumitted in the slave States by their owners, and brought to California, bound to service for a limited period as hirelings. We have thus in numerous instances practical slavery in our midst.

That this class is rapidly increasing in our State is very certain. If this increase is permitted to continue for some years to come, we may readily anticipate what will then be the state of things here, from what we see now occurring in some of the free States. We shall have our people divided and distracted by those distressing domestic controversies respecting the abolition of slavery, which have already produced so much bitterness between different portions of the Union. When those who come after us shall witness a war in California between the two races, and all the disgraces and disasters following in its train, they will have as much cause to reproach us for not taking timely steps, when they were practicable, to prevent this state of things, as we now have for reproaching our ancestors for the evils entailed upon us by the original introduction of slavery into the Colonies. We have the warning voice of experience—they had not.

I would call the attention of the Legislature to the propriety of amending the 21st section of the 11th article of the Constitution, which provides that "all laws, decrees, regulations and provisions which from their nature require publication, shall be published in English and Spanish."

This provision of the Constitution must remain in force under every change of circumstance until amended, and the Legislature can exercise no discretion, but is forced to carry it out in its true spirit and intent. The necessity and propriety of publishing the laws in Spanish, it occurs to me, should have been left to the judgment and liberality of the Legislature, to be government by circumstances, and should not have been made a permanent constitutional provision.

From the best estimate I have been enabled to make, the translation of the present statutes into Spanish, and their publication in that language, will cost the State from forty to fifty thousand dollars. It is difficult to procure correct translations, and so many delays have occurred in publishing them in that language, that they are not yet ready for distribution. When distributed they will impart very little information to those for whom they are designed, for the reason that the statutes form but a small portion of the law, that affects the daily transactions of business. The great mass of every community do not derive any knowledge of the law from reading the statutes, but from intercourse with intelligent men, and especially from witnessing legal proceedings in courts. These must necessarily be in English, as they cannot be in both languages. We have now, or soon will have, as many citizens in the State who alone speak the French, or German languages, as we have of those who speak the Spanish. To publish all the laws in all these different languages would be almost impracticable. Besides it would be of very doubtful utility. To speak one common language forms a strong tie between citizens of the same State, and so long as the laws are published in different languages, so long one great incentive to learn the prevailing language is taken away, and the causes of a separation of different classes of our fellow citizens must continue.

I would earnestly invite the attention of the Legislature to the urgent necessity of amending the criminal laws of the State, in several particulars. The original criminal jurisdiction in cases of felony is confined to the District Courts. These Courts are only required to hold certain terms in each county at different periods of the year, with long intervals between. There are very few prisons in the State, and the expense of detaining prisoners from one term to another is exceedingly oppressive upon some of the counties, and these circumstances, joined to the impossibility of procuring the attendance of witnesses in cases where the trials have been delayed, have rendered the administration of the criminal laws of the State, especially in the mining counties, almost wholly impracticable. As administered, our laws have afforded no protection to the innocent, but have given great encouragement to offenders. Some more prompt, decisive, and efficient mode off enforcing the criminal laws of the State must be adopted, or the great ends of criminal punishment cannot be attained. I would, under the circumstances, suggest the propriety of conferring criminal jurisdiction upon the Courts of Sessions for some of the counties, requiring them to hold frequent regular terms, and also called terms at any time when necessary to try a criminal, and giving the right of appeal as in other cases.

The punishment generally inflicted by our criminal statutes in cases of felony not capital, is fine and imprisonment. These punishments taken together, or singly, for very obvious reasons, have little or no practical effect, under existing circumstances. I would therefore recommend that other modes of punishment be adopted. For grand larceny and robbery I would suggest the punishment of death. This severe punishment I would not recommend as a permanent one, to be continued when the State shall have her county prisons, and her penitentiary: but such has been the frightful increase of these crimes since the adjournment of the Legislature, that I know of no other mode of punishment under present circumstandes, that would be at all likely to check the evil, and prevent our citizens from taking justice into their own hands. The crime of grand larceny, in stealing horses and cattle, has become so common in many places, as to diminish their value fifty per cent. In some instances, whole bands of tame cattle have been stolen, and farmers have lost all their teams, and been compelled to abandon their business in consequence. A firm and determined stand should be taken by the Legislature, and all the good citizens of the State, to extirpate these prevailing crimes. In the early periods of new communities, it has often been indispensably necessary to adopt more severe modes of punishment than would be justifiable in better regulated and older States. The State of Tennessee was infested, at an early day, with bands of horse thieves, and she was forced to adopt capital punishment in such cases: and a few yeaas rigid and prompt execution of the law effectually checked the commission of the crime.

By an act of the Legislature, parties to contracts are allowed to bind themselves to pay any rate of interest they may agree upon, and the Courts are bound to enforce the contract. In support of the principle involved in this measure, it has been often urged that money is but an article of commerce; and that as such, if lenders have a right to charge *any* interest for the use of it, they surely have the same right to stipulate as to the *rate* to be charged, as the landlord who rents out a house or a farm; and that the law has no right to interfere, but should enforce the contract in the one case as in the other.

However simple, and apparently unanswerable this plausible *theory* may be, all experience has demonstrated its ruinous *practical* effects upon communities; and therefore it must be wrong in principle. I apprehend the error consists in considering money as simply an article of commerce, when it is in truth a *standard of value*, made so by law, and *must* be received in satisfaction of all debts.

The credit system itself is sufficiently dangerous, but when connected with an extravagant and unlimited rate of interest, produces irreparable ruin to a large portion of the community. Few men rightly calculate the legitimate effects of paying a high rate of interest for money. If an individual borrows a considerable sum of money at a high rate of interest, and should not be able to pay it when due, the accumulation of a few months' interest puts it forever beyond his power to pay. He sees himsetf ruined for life—makes no further effort to pay—leaves his creditor to sustain the loss of both principal and interest, while the borrower himself becomes a hopeless idler, and from thenceforward a useless, if not an evil member of society. If each individual stood alone, unconnected with others, there might be some truth in the principle assumed. But the State has an interest in the protection of individuals, as the prosperity or ruin of individuals makes up the prosperity or ruin of the whole. If a practice be injurious to public morals, or public policy, it is the right of the State to restrain it.

The idea that competition among lenders would reduce the rate of interest to a fair and just standard, such as the legitimate profits of business would justify, seems to be delusive. Our own sad experience in Californin has conclusively shown, that competition among lenders does not diminish the rate of interest, but the rates now asked, and the amount of security now demanded, are equal to, if uot greater, than those required one year ago. I cannot but express the opinion, that the late monetary crisis in California has been more the legitimate result of the oppressive rates of interest charged, than of any other one cause. The result in many, if not in most cases, has been ruin to both lenders and borrowers. If the system is permitted to continue, for some years longer, the productive industry of the State will be seriously crippled.

By the act of the Legislature in reference to Notaries Public, the Executive is authorized to appoint as many Notaries for each county as he may deem necessary. As Justices of the Peace are not empowered to take the acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments, having no seal with which to authenticate the same, and as Notaries only reside in the towns and cities, it is exceedingly inconvenient for persons at a distance from the residence of a Notary, to procure the authentication of instruments, especially where females are parties. It is difficult for the Executive to know what number of Notaries may be required for each county, and more difficult for him to know the character and qualifications of the applicants; and when appointments are made, the incumbents change their residence so frequently, that it is almost impossible to keep a sufficient number in office in some of the remote counties. I would therefore suggest that the law be so amended as to require Notaries Public to be elected in the same manner as Justices of the Peace, and required to reside in their respective townships: the number to each township to be determined by the County Court, or the Court of Sessions.

In pursuance of the act authorizing the Executive to appoint Commissioners of Deeds, appointments have been made for many of the States, the incumbents to reside at the principal commercial points. To appoint a Commissioner for each county in every State in the Union, would be a laborious task, if not impracticable, at this distance; and yet where appointments are made at only one or two points in each State, people who reside at a distance from the Commissioner would be compelled to incur much expense, before they could avail themselves of his services. It is difficult for the Executive to know the character and qualifications of the different applicants, especially as those most meritorious are not always the most active in procuring recommendations. These officers, when appointed, are not subject to the control of the State authorities where they reside, and and, they are beyond our reach, and practically irresponsible for any malfeasance in office; and the present system must, in the end, lead to great abuses.

The laws in the different States in relation to taking and certifying the acknowledgments of instruments and the depositions of witnesses, are substantially the same; and if the effort were made in a spirit of enlightened liberality, it is thought that a uniform law upon these subjects might be adopted by the different States, containing the same provisions in reference to instruments and depositions to be sent out of the State. This system, if once adopted, would avoid the evils of the present one, and afford much greater facility and security for the transaction of this kind of business. The law might be so framed as to be operative between all the States adopting it; and a few years' experience would demonstrate its practical benefits, and thus ultimately secure its adoption by all. It would form another link in the golden chain that binds together the States. California has a special and particular interest in this matter, at this period of her history, as her people are from every State in the Union, and have left behind them friends, relatives, and property, in almost every village and neighborhood in the Republic.

The beneficial effects of a system of direct taxation have already been seen in the increased impulse given to our agriculture during the past year. The large tracts of land have, in many cases, been subdivided, and smaller portions sold to agriculturists, who have thus become permanent and prosperous residents. The agricultural resources of California are much greater than have been usually supposed, and are equal to those of most of the States. In the language of one of her most intelligent citizens, "her fertile valleys and rich prairies are capable, when cultivated, of producing an untold store of agricultural wealth."

In pursuance of an act of the Legislature, defining the duties of the Surveyor General, it was expected that that officer would be enabled to embody in his report much useful statistical information in reference to the geography and agriculture of the State. For reasons stated in his report, he has not been able to do so. This information would have been exceedingly useful in the present infant state of that branch of industry. The climate and soil of California are peculiar, and the mode of cultivation best adapted to them, is consequently very little understood. The result has been, that the most incorrect views have been entertained by most persons in reference to these matters. While the opinion has generally been indulged, that irrigation was indispensable to the success of the farmer, the past year's experience has shown that all the grains, and nearly all the garden vegetables, can be grown in great abundance without it.

Were it not for the fact that our State is embarrassed in her finances, I should recommend the establishment of a separate and distinct Bureau of Statistics; but as the duties of the Surveyor General are not so onerous as to prevent his attention to this subject, and as they are, from their nature, somewhat connected with it, I would recommend the continuance of the provision requiring him to collect information from the different County Surveyors.

In connection with this subject, I cannot but express my regret that the Legislature, (owing to a difference of opinion as to the best mode,) failed to carry out that wise and humane provision of the constitution, which was designed to protect from forced sale a certain portion of the homestead of all heads of families. This provision is peculiarly appropriate to California, and is another evidence of the wisdom and enlightened liberality of the framers of our excellent constitution. Without families, it is impossible for any State or community to exist and prosper. This provision, if carried out in the same enlightened spirit in which it originated; and especially if followed (as it is hoped it will be,) by an act of Congress, making grants in limited quantities to actual settlers upon the public lands, will soon fill up our State with energetic, industrious and virtuous families, who will thus secure a permanent home, not dependent upon the fluctuations of trade and business. There can be no doubt but that the practical operation of this just and liberal provision will be eminently beneficent to both debtors and creditors, as it will have a tendency to check the excesses of the credit system, and to make the credit of individuals, as it should ever be, more dependent upon their integrity, capacity and industry, than upon the amount and value of the property they may temporarily control.

I deem it my duty to call the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of a general reduction in the salaries of officers whose compensation is fixed by the Legislature. It is not in the power of the Legislature to reduce the salaries of most of the present State officers during their continuance in office; but any reduction will affect their successors.

The present rate of compensation, as fixed by the last Legislature, was perhaps too high under the then existing circumstances; but however that may be, since that time a great reduction has taken place in the prices of labor, both manual and professional, in property and rents, as well as in the expenses of living, and a corresponding reduction, it would seem, should be made in salaries. It is contrary to the genius and simplicity of a republican government, to pay extravagant salaries. While an officer should be allowed such compensation for his services as will afford him a plain, decent support, he should not be allowed such a salary as would amount to a *speculation*, in a case where there is no *risk* incurred. The opinion entertained by many that high salaries will secure the services of men of superior merit, is not correct in all cases. High salaries excite more the cupidity of men than their patriotism; and more of that class succeed in obtaining office, when salaries are high, than when they are at a fair rate. When salaries afford a *certain* but only a *moderate* living to incumbents, their duties are discharged with an eye to the approbation of their constituents, and to the acquirement of honest fame, motives more powerful in securing a faithful discharge of official duties, than the desire of high salaries.

In this connection I would suggest the propriety of reducing the fees of clerks, recorders, and other officers. The rates at present allowed are exceedingly oppressive upon those who seek justice in our courts. Cheap and speedy justice is one of the cardinal maxims of republican government; but when the courts are only open by the payment of exorbitant costs in advance, it is better for men to suffer wrong, than to seek redress.

At the late general election there was elected a Superintendent of Public Instruction. It will be necessary to pass an act prescribing his duties and fixing his compensation. Under existing circumstances, before any of the public lands, to which this State will be entitled, have been assigned to her, and while we have so few families in the State, and our population so unsettled, it may not be practicable to establish any general system of free schools, or to endow any university. But the time must soon arrive when we shall have both the families and the means to adopt and carry out such a system. In the meantime it might be made the duty of the Superintendent to collect useful statistical information to be reported annually to the Executive, and by him laid before the Legislature at each regular session.

By the provisions of the second section of the ninth article of the constitution "all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will or heir, shall remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the State." It would be wise to make some efficient provision by law, for the security of such funds, and for lending them out by responsible officers. I would recommend that they be deposited in the State Treasury, and invested in State securities.

I take great pleasure in referring to the passage by Congress at its late session of the act granting the swamp and overflowed public lands to the several States in which they may be situated. By this law the State of California will be entitled to immense bodies of fertile land bordering upon the bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun, and upon the rivers San Joaquin and Sacramento. These lands, it is thought by many intelligent persons, when properly drained and cultivated, will produce bountiful crops of rice, and perhaps of sugar cane.

For the want of the necessary surveys and plats no estimate approaching towards accuracy can be made as to their extent and quantity, and a considerable time must elapse before their limits can be defined. It will be expedient for the Legislature, at an early period, to adopt some permanent line of policy in reference to the disposition to be made of these lands, and the proceeds arising from them, after deducting the necessary expenses of the levees and drains.

Without the passage of this act, the right of eminent domain which resides in the State, would entitle her, upon general principles, to all the lots in the city of San Francisco, covered by ordinary high tide, so soon as the same should be reclaimed from the dominion of the sea. By this act, however, every doubt may be considered as removed; I would therefore recommend that these lots be ceded to that city upon such conditions as may be just. I would also recommend that the right of pre-emption be granted to actual settlers upon these lands, on such equitable and liberal terms, as may best promote their rapid improvement and cultivation.

Under the Joint Resolution authorizing the Governor to procure a suitable rock to be contributed by the State to the Washington Monument, I caused notices to be published in the public prints, asking information, and soliciting proposals from individuals. Having received no proposals, I found it necessary to employ a special agent for this purpose. The agent employed was William L. Smith, Esq., who proceeded to the Southern Mines, and succeeded in procuring a beautiful specimen of gold-bearing quartz, from the quarry of Messrs. Jackson and Elliston. It was placed in the care of the Hon. John Bidwell and Henry A. Schoolcraft, Esq. I cannot but mention in this place, the generous liberality of Messrs. Howland, Aspinwall & Co., who transported the rock from San Francisco to New York city, and of Messrs. Adams & Co., who conveyed it from thence to Washington, *free of charge.* It was there delivered to our delegation in Congress, who delivered it to the present of the Washington Monument Association.

The past year has witnessed the rapid improvement of our cities, and the increasing development of our great commercial resources. Our trade with all the world, and more especially with China, the Islands of the Pacific, and the northwest coast of America, has greatly increased in amount and importance, and our principal commercial points have already assumed the beautiful forms of regular cities. The people of California are destined to become a great commercial people; and every obstacle that has a tendency to shackle and trammel commerce, without a corresponding benefit, should be removed by the Legislature, so far as that body may have the power. With this view, I recommend an entire repeal of the act establishing quarantine regulations at San Francisco. These regulations have proved a vexatious burthen to commerce, while they have been impotent for good. I would also recommend a thorough revision of the act creating a Marine Hospital and a Board of Health at that point. I would also recommend the repeal of the act establishing the Superior Court of that city; and the passage of an act creating additional District Courts. The people of San Francisco not only pay their proportion of revenue to support the Judiciary of the whole State but they are compelled, in addition to this, to pay the *entire expenses* of the Superior Court. I take it to be clear that the people of every portion of the State are of right entitled to as many courts, created and paid by the State, as may be required to administer justice. Where a court is required to enforce mere local ordinances not common to the whole State, it constitutes an exception to the general rule; but the Superior Court has as much civil jurisdiction as the District Courts, and consequently comes within the general rule.

As the law now exists, it is matter of doubt whether appeals lie from the decisions of Justices of the Peace to the Supreme Court. Although the amount involved in each case, tried before these inferior courts, is small, except in cases of forcible entry and detainer, yet they make up in number what they lack in amount. The principles, and the aggregate amounts involved in these cases, are of as much importance to the community, as those arising in civil cases brought in the District Courts. As appeals only lie in the County Courts, there can be no uniformity of decision; and what will be law in one county, will not be law in another.

The late period of the session at which California was admitted into the Union, and the press of other business, occsioned by the long and protracted debates in both Houses upon the disturbing question of slavery, prevented Congress from passing acts for the establishment of a Mint at San Francisco, and for refunding to the State, the duties collected in California, previous to the recognition of our State government. For the want of a Mint the industry of the State has been severely taxed, and we have been forced to become tributary to other portions of the world, to the amount of millions.

The act of Congress passed in the beginning of the year 1849, extending the revenue laws of the United States over California, was perhaps the most extraordinary act ever passed by that body, and was a plain and palpable violation of the most prominent principle, the disregard of which by the mother country, led to the American Revolution. If there was one single principle well understood, and inflexibly cheriseed by the heroes of that great struggle, it was the self-evident truth, that taxation could not rightfully exist without representation. In other words, that both the government and the governed, have some rights, which rights are mutual, and the exercise of the one depends upon the exercise of the other; and that while it is the duty of the citizen to pay his taxes, it is equally the duty of the government at one and the same time, to afford him protection in his person and property.

One cannot contemplate the astonishing provisions of that act, without the most painful regret. It extended the revenue laws over California, not only without representation in Congress, but without giving or allowing us any government at all. The act imposed upon us *burthens*, but extended to us no *benefits*. It *practically*, although not in terms, placed judicial and ministerial power in the same hands; thus making the Collector of the port of San Francisco both the collecting officer and the judge of the *law* in cases in which he had a direct interest himself: and when the injured party complained, he was mocked with a delusive show of justice, by being referred to the distant and inaccessible Courts of Oregon and Lousiana; a provision about as equitable and just as the practice of Great Britain in transporting our people across the Atlantic, to be tried in England, for alleged offences committed in the Colonies. Not a single case, to my knowledge, among the many decisions of the Collector, the correctness of which was called in question, was ever taken to the Courts either of Oregon or Louisiana, for the very plain and simple reason, that justice in such cases would have cost more than it would have been worth when attained.

The history of all governments having colonies, has shown how natural and usual it is for the mother country to *oppress*, and at the same time *neglect*, a distant and helpless people. It is so natural and easy for legislative bodies, as well as for individuals, to form prejudieced and disparaging opinions of others at a distance, and thus to find pretexts for oppressive exactions, while benefits are conferred with great relutance. The fruits of these exactions never fail to reach the seat of the oppressor, while the indignant complaints of the oppressed fade and vanish in travelling over the intervening distance, and are never heard nor regarded.

The act in question forms another strong and irresistible evidence of the truth of the great republican maxim, that an oft and frequent recurrence to first principles, is indispensably necessary to the preservation of our institutions in their original purity. California will always be among the most devoted to this just sentiment; and while she has the honor and happiness to remain a member of the Confederacy, she will strenuously insist that justice be meted out to her, by refunding the moneys thus unjustly collected. This she owes to herself—to her own honor—but above all to sacred principle, and to the whole Union.

This act seems to have been passed at the close of the sesssion, when there was not sufficient time for calm and deliberate reflection; and since the date of its passage, the attention of Congress has been almost wholly taken up with the consideration of other measures of more immediate and pressing importance. To doubt that justice will yet be done to California is to doubt the justice of Congress; and to doubt the ultimate justice of Congress, is to doubt the justice of the American people, their capacity for self-government, and the perpetuity of our institutions.

The question of revenue and expenditures so important to individuals, families and States, will necessarily occupy much of your attention. Of the temporary State loan, there have been issued bonds to the amount of two hundred and ninety thousand one hundred dollars, of which the sum of nineteen thousand, four hundred and fifty dollars has been redeemed, leaving outstanding on the 15th December, 1850, the sum of two hundred and seventy thousand, six hundred and fifty dollars, upon which interest had accrued to the amount of seventy-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six dollars and four cents, making the sum total of the State debt created under the act authorizing a temporary State loan, amount to the sum of three hundred and forty-two thousand, four hundred and eighty-six dollars and four cents.

In addition to this there were unredeemed Comptroller's warrants to the amount of one hundred and forty-two thousand, nine hundred and seventy-four dollars and twenty-four cents, which, added to the outstanding three per cent, bonds, and the interest due upon them up to Dec. 15, would make the sum total of the state debt on that day, four hundred and eighty-five thousand, four hundred and sixty dollars and twenty-eight cents. The total amount of receipts into the treasury up to the 15th December, amounted to the sum of three hundred and twenty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-four dollars, while the expenditures up to the same period amounted to the sum of four hundred and forty-seven thousand one hundred and fifty-three dollars and eighty-five cents, leaving an excess of expenditure over and above receipts of one hundred and twenty-two thousand one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eighty-five cents. The estimated receipts for the second fiscal year, ending on the 30th day of June, 1851, amount to the sum of five hundred and nineteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars: while the estimated expenditures under the present rates of compensation, amount to the sum of four hundred and ninety-five thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of twenty-three thousand eight hundred and three dollars. But should the expenditures be reduced, as suggested by the Comptroller, to the sum of two hundred and eighty-nine thousand two hundred and three dollars and fifty cents, and the receipts into the Treasury equal the estimates, then there would remain a balance in the Treasury, on the 30th day of June, 1851, of two hundred and thirty thousand three hundred aed forty-six dollars and fifty cents, applicable to the payment of the State debt.

The act for the better regulation of the mines, met with serious opposition in various portions of the State, and the amount of revenue derived from this source fell far short of what was confidently anticipated. Under the act there was collected and paid into the Treasury up to the 15th December, the sum of twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixteen cents; and the further sum of nine thousand nine hundred and forty-one dollars yet remain in the hands of L. A. Besançon, the former Collector of Tuolumne county.

The necessity of convening the Legislature for the purpose of passing an act to procure a loan for the State, was seriously urged upon my attention, and the subject received all the consideration its great importance demanded. Extra sessions of the Legislatures of several States, as well as of Congress, have been frequently called, and not one of them, to my knowledge, has ever equalled the expectations of its friends. The only result that is *certain* to follow an extra session of a legislative assembly, is a heavy amount of additional expense, while the benefits are matters of doubt. In the present case, whether a quorum of both houses could have been obtained, admitted of some question; and whether when assembled a majority of both houses could have agreed upon a bill for creating a State loan, was more than problematical.

Our Constitution only authorises the Executive to convene the Legislature upon "extraordinary occasions," and to guard against the abuse of this power, the Governor is required to "state to both Houses when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened."

From this language, as well as from the nature and reason of the case, the "extraordinary occasion" contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, must be some new and very important event, such as the happening of war, or other serious cause, arising after the adjournment of the Legislature, and which could not have come under its consideration, while in regular session.—The propriety of authorising a loan in *addition* to the temporary State loan of three hundred thousand dollars was elaborately discussed in the Legislature before its adjournment; but the bill did not pass. It is true that the State was not then admitted into the Union, but that event was confidently anticipated. It is also true, that the act imposing a tax upon foreign miners had not then been tested, and had not then failed; and the present financial condition of the State, was not then foreseen. But the mere deficit in the revenue, was not, in my opinion, suchan "extraordinary occasion" as required an extra session of the Legislature. The condition of the Treasury of the United States, at the time President Van Buren convened Congress, in consequence of the suspension of the Deposit Banks, was certainly as critical as the present situation of our State Treasury; and yet the result proved the action of the President in that case, to have been unwise and unnecessary.

But there were other powerful reasons founded upon principle, that had their due share of influence in forming my opinion upon this question. To have effected a loan, it would have been necessary to issue bonds running some fifteen or twenty years, and bearing a high rate of interest. Capitalists, knowing that the money was only wanted to defray the current expenses of the civil administration, and not for the purpose of constructing some great, permanent and profitable improvement, which itself would probably afford the means of ultimate reimbursement, would have demanded these conditions.

The practice of contracting State debts, especially for the mere purpose of defraying the ordinary expenses of the State Government, and when these debts are not to be paid until after the lapse of years, is one of pernicious tendency and of evil example, and would seem to be a plain violation of just and honest principle. Most of the States have contracted debts for the purpose of internal improvement; but few of them have borrowed money to defray ordinary expenses. There is a vicious principle in the practice of putting our burthens upon posterity, without their consent.—Those who have the *liberty* to contract debts should bear the *responsibility* of paying them. It would be exceedingly convenient for individuals, as well as states, to enjoy the happy privilege of contracting debts for their *own* use and benefit, while the burthen of their payment would be thrown upon the shoulders of others. If such a system could once be successfully adopted, it would be found so easy and so tempting, that there would remain no check and no limit to the evils to be entailed upon future generations.

The expenses of the Convention which framed the Constitution, having all been paid, the only use the state had for the money to be obtained by loan, would have been to defray *ordinary* and *present* expenses. If for instance, the state had borrowed one million of dollars, every dollar of it would have been expended to pay our *present expenses* and would have saved us, of this day, that amount of taxation; but the *payment* of this debt would have been postponed for years, and forced upon others against their will, and without their consent, while they would have received none of the benefits, and would have the expenses of the state accruing in their *own* time, to pay besides. While we are complaining, and justly too, that Congress has taxed us without representation or government; thus imposing upon us the burthens without giving us the benefits of government, we are urged to commit the same violation of principle, by borrowing money, and expending it for our own temporary purposes, and at the same time putting the *entire* burthen of payment upon our successors; thus in effect taxing them without bestowing any corresponding benefit in return.

It may be said that we confer benefits upon posterity, and they ought therefore to pay our debts. But it is plain that we shall confer no greater benefits upon them than those we have received from our ancestors, and no greater than they will confer upon their successors; and if we have the right to place our burthens upon them, they in their turn will have the same right to place their burthens upon the next succeeding generation; so that each existing generation, one after the other, will have the right to borrow money to defray their own daily expenses, and to put the task of payment upon their successors, to the end of time.

Had the Legislature been convened, and a loan obtained, it would have precipitated the state into a system of extravagance, which would have been difficult to lay aside. In two years from this time, the state would have been in a condition as much embarrassed as at presnnt, if not in a worse condition. There can, perhaps, no greater misfortune befal a young state, than a large surplus in the treasury, produced by a loan. It puts the people and the government upon delusive hopes, and *starts* a system of expenditures that cannot be sustained and continued. Young states, like young and inexperienced individuals, never cease expenditures, while there is money in the treasury: and seldom stop, while they have any credit left. The time must come when the state expenditures must fall within the limits of her income, and the *sooner* this is brought about the better for all parties in the end. It would, perhaps, be best for her to adopt a system of rigid economy at the commencement, so as to be certain to come within these limits.

As the Legislature has now no constitutional power to borrow money, and as there are no cash funds in the treasury, the question arises how the current and necessary expenses of the state are to be paid? I would recommend that the present rate of taxation upon real and personal estate be continued, and that a reasonable reduction be made in the rate of the capitation tax. This latter tax has been generally considered too high, and this feeling has materially diminished the amount of revenue expected from that source. Were the rate less, a much larger amount could be collected. I would also recommend that Comptroller's warrants be made, by law, receivable in payment of all state dues; and that the law requiring that officer to draw these warrants be amended, as suggested by him in his able report. These warrants may fall below their par value, but being made receivable in payment of the state dues, they will be absorbed by the incoming revenue, and this circumstance will facilitate the collection of taxes, and prevent any great depreciation in the value of the warrants. If the whole amount issued should be *less* than the amount of the state revenue, then they will rise nearly, if not quite, to par value. To bring about this desirable state of things I recommend a rigid system of retrenchment in the expenditures of every department of the state. It occurs to me that the most rational, just, and certain mode of getting out of debt is to make *more*, expend *less*, and borrow *none*. I also recommend a reduction of the rate of taxation imposed on property sold at auction. A larger amount or revenue can be collected from this source, it is thought, were the rates reduced. As at present established, the rates are so high, as materially to diminish the amount of sales.

The attempt to administer the State government during the past year, has been attended by many difficulties. To start a new system under ordinary circumstances, is no easy task, but no new State has ever been encompassed with so many embarrassments as California. Our people formed a mixed and multitudinous host from all sections of our widely extended country, and from almost every clime and nation in the world, with all their discordant views, feelings, prejudices, and opinions; and thrown together like the sudden assemblage of a mighty army, had no time to compare notes or interchange opinions. Besides this, a majority considered themselves only temporary residents, and had therefore, no permanent interest in sustaining the State government.—Serious resistance to the execution of the laws was threatened in some instances; and a very unfortunate disturbance occurred at Sacramento City, in reference to which it would be improper to express any opinion, as the facts of the case will be inquired into by the competent judicial tribunals.

Ths first session of the Legislature had more difficulties to meet than perhaps the Legislature of any other State. That body had no beaten road to travel, no safe precedents to follow. California required a *new* system adapted to her new and anomalous condition. What that new system should be, time and experience could *alone* determine. With the experience of the past year before us, we may be enabled to make some useful and necessary amendments. I have suggested such as appeared to me most important. It will be doubtless necessary to amend the acts of the last session in many other respects; but I would respectfully suggest the propriety of making no amendments except where manifestly required.—The peope have now become accustomed to the laws as they are; and by making but few amendments a heavy amouut of expense may be saved to the State.

The report of the Comptroller, herewith submitted, contains many valuable suggestions, to which I would respectfully invite your attention.

In conclusion, I would make but one other suggestion, more important than any yet made, because it concerns the virtue and honor of our community. The fourth section of the first chapter of the "act to regulate proceedings in civil cases," is in these words; "Sec. 4, No action shall be maintained for criminal conversation or for seduction."

I recommend an entire repeal of this section, that the law may throw around the chastity of our wives and daughters that protection which ought to be afforded by the laws of every civilized country in the world.

PETER H. BURNETT.

San Jose, January 6th, 1851.

The Ball at Benecia.—The steamer Panama will leave for Benecia this afternoon at two o'clock, in time to enable her passengers to attend the grand military ball in the evening. The steamer "Union" will leave Central Wharf at half past one, to convey passengers on board the Panama.

People's Line of Steamers.—Hereafter the steamers Senator and New World will start from the foot of Long wharf, instead of Cunningham's wharf, at Clark's Point. This arrangement will better accommodate the traveling public.

DAILY PACIFIC NEWS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1851.

AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC NEWS.

Sacramento City............Col. Joseph Grant.
San Jose..............................Daily Argus.
Benicia..................................C M. Davis.
New-York..............Thompson & Hitchcock.
Napa...........................M. H. N. Kendig.

☞ AGENTS WANTED in every City, Town and Village, to whom liberal advantages will be given. Orders for the PACIFIC NEWS will be duly attended to, if addressed to us post paid, and enclosing the cash.

☞ The WEEKLY PACIFIC NEWS will be re-commenced as soon as necessary arrangements can be completed. A STEAMER EDITION will be issued semi monthly, on the sailing of each Mail Steamer.

☞ Mr. Pelouze, type-founder, from New York, wil confer a favor by calling on the editor of the *Pacific News* to-day, or sending his address to the office.

The Governor's Message.

To the exclusion of almost every thing else, we this morning lay before our readers, the Annual Message of Governor Burnett, which was received by us by special express, from San Jose, at five o'clock last evening. Mr. Ackley, of the firm of Ackley & Maurison, rode the express, and deserves the greatest credit for the short time occupied in going over the ground, having left San Jose at 11 o'clock, the hour at which the reading of the Message was commenced.

This important State paper will be read with great interest, not only by the citizens of California, but by the whole Union In its tone, it is cool, dispassionate and argumentative, while the various subjects discussed are presented with the clearness and ability which characterizes the acts and official expositions of the present capable State Executive.

Nothwithstanding its great length, we feel assured that the Message will be attentively read, and its recommendations generally receive the unhesitating endorsement of all. In everything relating to the future interest and the permanent welfare of California, the Executive takes high and unmistakeable ground. The present condition of the State receives earnest and candid attention, and the enactment of such laws suggested, as shall place the commonwealth in the road to future unexampled prosperity.

We regret that the length of the Message prevents a more extended reference to its contents this morning, but we cordially recommend its perusal, as one of the ablest documents that has ever been laid before our readers.

Extensive Sale at Auction.—By reference to our auction columns, it will be seen that an extensive sale will take place this morning, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms of Wm. H. V. Cronise, corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets. The catalogue embraces an extensive range of every variety of desirable goods, and the sale will no doubt be largely attended.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The second Board met last evening, and concurred in the bill making city scrip receivable for taxes, and all audited bills to bear three per cent interest; the bill giving the Mayor's Clerk a salary of $5000, grading Battery street, &c. The bill authorizing the issue of scrip to the police, so as to make their pay equal to cash, was referred to the Police Committee.

Legislative Proceedings.

(Reported for the Pacific News.)

San Jose, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1851.
1¾ o'clock a. m.

In Senate.—The Senate met to-day, at 11 o'clock, the President, the Honorable John McDougall, in the chair.

No quorum being present, Mr. Tingley moved the roll be called.

The following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. Broderick, Cook, Douglas, Heydenfedlt, Miller, Tingley and Van Buren.

Mr. Heydenfeldt moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be ordered to bring in the absent members, which was agreed to. That officer was accordingly despatched on his mission. Shortly afterwards a quorum was found to be present, and business proceeded.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, the reports of committees was declared to be in order.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Heydenfeldt, as chairman of the committee appointed yesterday to draft a code of rules and regulations for the government of the Senate, presented a lengthened report on this subject, which was read by the Clerk.

On the 16th rule being read, requiring one days notice for leave to bring in a bill,

Mr. Tingley objected to this rule, as it would tend to no benefit, and only encumber the Clerk's books with notices of motion.

Mr. Hydenfeldt maintained the propriety of adopting the rule. It was found to work well last session, and was adopted by all well-regulated deliberate bodies in the world.

Mr. Tingley had no objection to vote for the rule, if a single good reason could be assigned for its adoption; but being aware of none, he was compelled to insist upon his amendment. The amendment was then put and lost.

As the Clerk was proceeding to read the remainder of the report, Mr. C. T. Ryland entered the hall, and announced that he had been commissioned to present both Houses a Message from the Governor.

On the motion of Mr. Broderick, the suspension of reading the report was ordered, and the Clerk was directed to read the Message of the Governor.

Tuesday, Jan. 7th.

The Assembly met at 10 o'clock this morning, the Speaker, Hon. John Bigler, in the chair.

The proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

The Speaker, having remarked that there were no rules for the government of the House, Mr. More moved that those of the last session be adopted, and that the Secretary of State be requested to furnish the House with the same.

Mr. Crane introduced a resolution, that the Sergeant-at-Arms be authorized to contract for four copies to each member, of the daily papers of this city, reporting the proceedings of the Legislature. Adopted.

On ballot for Enrolling Clerk, Dr. Taylor received a majority at the first vote, and was declared duly elected, and took the oath of office.

In like manner, Robert B. Hayes, (brother of Col. Hayes,) was chosen Engrossing Clerk.

The balloting for Door Keeper was a remarkably protracted one. At length, on the fifth ballot, Levi B. Austin was declared duly elected by a majority.

The Chairman of the joint committee, appointed to wait on the Governor, reported that His Excellency would submit his Message and the accompanying documents to both Houses of the Assembly, at 11 1-2 o'clock this morning.

The balloting for Messenger to the Assembly then proceeded, and on the third ballot Lambert, a minor, was duly elected and he entered upon his duties.

A resolution was offered inviting the editors of all papers of this State to a seat on the floor of the House. Adopted.

A resolution inviting the clergymen of this city to officiate in turn as Chaplains to the Legislature, for which they were to receive no pay, was offered; and on motion was laid upon the table by the following vote—yeas 19, nays 12.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE, JAN. 6, 1851.

Precisely at 12 o'clock, the Hon. JOHN MCDOUGAL, Lieut. Governor of the State, took the chair as President of the Senate, in the lower room of the building known as the State House, and called the members to order. The following gentlemen answered to their names when called over by the Secretary of the last Senate: Messrs. Tingley, Heydenfeldt, Broderick, Van Buren, Douglass, Lippincott, Cook, Crosby, Adams and Miller. The following gentlemen were absent: Messrs. De La Guerra, Green, Hope, Robinson, Warner and Woodworth.

Judge Lyons, of the Supreme Court of San Francisco, administered the oath of office to the new Senators and to the officers of the House.

When the name of Mr. Van Buren, the Senator from the San Joaquin, was called, the President laid before the Senate the protest of Wm. D. Fair, Esq., setting forth the grounds upon which he contested the right of that gentleman to a seat. After the reading of the document, some discussion was had in relation to the proper course to pursue.

Mr. Broderick said the certificate of the honorable member was prima facie evidence of his election, and he would therefore move that for the present the honorable gentleman should be allowed to take his seat.

Mr. Heydenfeldt thought the President should decide the rule of procedure.

The President said that he was aware of no special or general power vested in him by which he could take it upon him to decide the matter, and unless the Senate objected to the Senator's being sworn in, he would decide that the oath should be administered to him.

No objection having been made, Mr. Van Buren was sworn and took his seat.

When the name of Mr. Adams, Senator from the 15th District was called, the President presented the protest of Alfred Stout, Esq., but no objection being made, the same course was followed as in the case of Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Adams was accordingly sworn, and took his seat.

The President announced that a quorum being present, the Senate could proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Heydenfeldt, Rev. Dr. Boring was requested to offer up a prayer to Almighty God, supplicating Him to bestow the spirit of wisdom and understanding upon the members of the Senate, and of the Legislature generally, and to direct all their deliberations during the present session.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Senate now proceeded to the election of its officers.

Mr. J. F. Howe, the popular chief Secretary of the last Senate, was unanimously re-elected to serve in the same capacity this session.

Two gentlemen were nominated for the office of assistant Secretary; Mr. Crosby nominated W. B. Olds, and Mr. Douglass W. W. Porter. The former received 7 votes, and the latter 3. Mr. Olds was accordingly declared elected.

Three gentlemen were then nominated for the office of Enrolling Clerk, Mr. H. W. Carpenter, Mr. Sackett, and Mr. Williams. Mr. Carpenter received 6 votes, Mr. Sackett 2, and Mr. Williams 2. Mr. Carpenter was declared duly elected.

Two gentlemen were nominated for the office of Engrossing Clerk, Mr. Elam Covington, and Mr. Mason. Mr. Covington obtained 9 votes, and was declared elected.

There were four candidates for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms. Clark Burnham, James Blackburn, W. Wyatt, and E. Dickey. Mr. Burnham received 5 votes, Mr. Blackburn 1, and Mr. Dickey 1. None of the gentlemen having a majority of the votes cast, the Senate proceeded to the election a second time, with the following result. For Mr. Burnham 6 votes, for Mr. Wyatt, 4. Mr. Burnham was declared duly elected.

Mr. W. B. Stockton, Mr. Stephen B. Remington, and Mr. J. Lefevre, were nominated for the office of Doorkeeper. Mr. Stockton received 5 votes, and Mr. Lefevre, 4. Mr. Stockton was declared duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Heydenfeldt, a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Heydenfeldt, Tingley, and Cook, were appointed to draft a code of rules and regulations for the government of the Senate.

The rules of the last Senate were adopted, until otherwise ordered.

A joint committee, consisting of Messrs. Heydenfeldt and Van Buren, on the part of the Senate, was appointed to wait upon the Governor, and announce that the two Houses were ready to receive any communications from him.

A resolution was adopted, inviting clergymen generally to officiate, in turn, in opening each days session by prayer.

The Senate then adjourned till 11 o'clock, Tuesday.

IN ASSEMBLY, Jan. 6th, 1851.

The House was called to order by Mr. NUGENT, Clerk during the last session. As the names were called over, they came forward, presented their credentials and took the oath of office, which was administered by Judge Watson. The following gentlemen were present: Messrs. Cook, Pico, Randall, Kellogg, Carr, Campbell, Bodley, Wethered, Bennett, Thorne, Hoff, McDougall, Yeiser, Murphy, Lynn, Moore, Baldwin, Wilkins, Merritt, Richardson, Bigler, Robinson, Lisle, Hall, Kendrick, Bradford, Field, Crane, Saunders, McCandless.

The following members were absent: Messrs. Brown, Stearns, Covarrubias, McCorkle (indisposed in San Jose,) Karnes, and the member for San Luis Obispo.

Mr. BRADFORD was elected Speaker pro tem., and was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Baldwin and Moore.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.—The House then proceeded to the election of Speaker. The names of the candidates and the result is as follows:

For Bigler, 26 votes; Bennett, 1; Cook, 1; Cambell, 1.

Mr. BIGLER having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected, and was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Cook and Kendrick.

The Speaker then opened the proceedings of the House in the following brief and appropriate address:

Gentlemen of the Assembly:

"It is perhaps unnecessary for me to assure you that I feel truly grateful for the honor conferred, and that I shall devote all my energies to render satisfaction in the discharge of my official duties. It is less than one year since the first Legislature of the State of California assembled in this building. It assembled under very peculiar circumstances, and encountered difficulties of no ordinary character from the commencement until the close of its labors. But few of the members had been residents of the State over eight months, and of course were deficient in the information requisite to enlightened legislation. During the entire session, not more than six petitions were received from the people expressive of their views in regard to the system of laws proper to be passed for the good government of the State. They were, therefore, left on most subjects to grope their way in the dark. Thus situated, it is not so surprising that they erred in reference to some matters, as all will admit, as it is that those errors were not more numerous and important. The important duty of revising, modifying, amending and passing such additional enactments as may be deemed necessary to promote the interests of the state and the people, devolves upon the representatives who have assembled here to-day. The laws of the last session have been tested—their defects made apparent, and we are now possessed of such information as will enable us to act judiciously, in their modification.

In regard to the discharge of the official duties conferred, I have only to assure you that perfect impartiality shall characterize all my decisions, and that I will endeavor so to construe the rules which may be adopted as to facilitate the action of the House, and never defeat the deliberate sense of the body. In conclusion, permit me to give the assurance that your kindness will ever be gratefully remembered."

The House then proceeded to the election of Principal Clerk, with the following result:

For George O. McMullen, 20; Albert Galloway, 2; Samuel Flower, 8.

Whereupon Mr. McMullen was declared duly elected.

The following was the result of the election for Assistant Clerk:

For R. Gailliard, 16; Charles Beers, 1; Aaron D. Ohr, 11.

Mr. Gailliard was declared duly elected.

A committee was then appointed to inform the Senate that the House had elected a Speaker and officers.

On the motion that the House should proceed to the election of Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Cook proposed an amendment requiring the Sergeant-at-Arms to perform the duties usually assigned to Doorkeeper; which was lost.

The House then proceeded to the election of Sergeant-at-Arms, when the result was as follows:

For Col. Gift, 24; David McDowell, 3; T. M. Davis, 3.

Col. Gift was then declared duly elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Some other business, of no public importance, having been disposed of, the House adjourned till 10 o'clock, Tuesday.

MARINE NEWS.

Cleared.

Belg ship Princess Charlotte, Best, Valparaiso.
Br bark Rebecca, Murray, New South Wales.
Br bark Sarah Hooper, Dean, Honolulu
Br brig Almeda, Bates, Sydney, 10 pass

Arrived.

Ship Mary Mitchel, Gardner, 58 ds fm Valparaiso, to G B Elkins, 2 pass
Ship St Mary, Hanson, 50 ds fm Panama, to Ducoing, Kandler & Co, 28 pass, 3 fem
Br ship Victoria, Calphin, 80 ds fm Sydney, to master
Chil ship Feliz, Barbayene, 63 ds fm Valp, to Gardet
Bark Wessacum, ———, 182 ds fm Boston, to master
Br bark Thistle, ———, 180 ds fm Liverpool, to master
Braz bark, Lysia, Abyao, 67 ds fm Tombez, to Whithead Morehead & Co
Brig Elizabeth Taylor, Aldrich, 16 ds fm Lahaina, to master
Brig Emily Farnham, Tichnor, 6 ds fm Humboldt bay, to Galpin, Discomb & Co, 9 pass
Br brig Portenic, Griswold, 18 ds fm Lahaina, to master
Br brig Prospect, McDonald, 41 ds fm San Blas, to master, 3 pass
Schr Emeline, Latimer, 18 ds fm Lahaina, to master
Chil schr Hurricane, Graygood 57 ds fm Valparaiso, to order
Sloop G A Burr, Holloway, 16 ds fm Lahaina, to D D Mallory

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ **Knickerbocker Association.**—At a meeting held at Brown's "Bank Exchange," on Monday evening, January 6th, pursuant to call, for the purpose of forming an ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORKERS, resident in the city of San Francisco, W. H. JONES was called to the Chair, and W. A. Hoeber and Thomas D. Green were appointed Secretaries. The Chairman having briefly stated the object of the meeting, the following named gentlemen, L. S. Eddy, H. M. Gray, M. D., George M. Morrill, Wm. H. Bowne, and J. H. Brady, were appointed a Committee to report names of suitable persons for the officers of the Association; whereupon the Committee reported, through the Chairman, the following gentlemen as suitable candidates for the respective officers of the Association, who were unanimously elected:

GARRET W. RYCKMAN, *President.*
Jacob M. Sterling, } *Vice Presidents.*
William M. Eddy, }
Stephen H. Harris, M. D., *Treasurer.*
Henry M. Gray, M. D., *Physician.*
J. L. Van Bocklin, *Recording Secretary.*
George M. Morrill, *Corresponding Secretary.*
William H. Jones, }
Charles L. Case, } *Committee on Finance.*
Edward A. Ebbetts, }
Frank Turk, }
L. S. Eddy, }
Smyth Clark, } *Committee on By-Laws.*
Thos. Jefferson Smith, }
Alexander Wells, }

The President was empowered to call a meeting of the Association at such time and place as he may deem most expedient; and that in the meantime, the roll shall remain open at the auction room of Messrs. Jones & Carter, Montgomery street.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered to Mr. Brown for the gratuitous use of the room for the evening.

Whereupon, the meeting adjourned.

WM. H. JONES, Chairman.
W. A. HOEBER, } *Secretaries.*
J. D. GREEN, }
jan8

☞ **Notice.**—Owing to the unfavorable weather of yesterday, the schooner FLIGHT was not dispatched for Klamath, but will positively sail this day. For freight or passage apply, until 12 o'clock, to W. H. HALL.
ja8 No. 1 Miners' buildings, up stairs, Washington st,

☞ **For Alderman.**—The friends of HENRY RICHARDSON, Esq., will present his name as a candidate for the office of Alderman, at the Special Election, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party. jan6 3*

☞ **We are authorized** to announce WM. M. BRUNER, as a candidate for the Board of Aldermen, at the coming election. [d25 tf] MANY CITIZENS.

☞ **Justice of the Peace.**—ORRIN BAILEY will open his Office on the 4th Dec. in the Brick Building on Clay street, between Montgomery and Kearny d3 t

☞ **Notice.**—Masters of Vessels requiring Pilots outward, or wishing to settle Pilotage bills, will please call at the office on Cunningham's wharf, opposite Charles Minturn's office of steamers Senator and New World.
d17 BURNSIDE & NELSON, Agents.

☞ **Notice.**—The undersigned has appointed Messrs. BORNEMAN & SCHLEEHTA, his Agents during his absence, to receive his rents. San Francisco, Dec. 14th 1850. WM. W. HANNES.

DISTRICT COURT,

FOR THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—John L. Terry *vs.* William T. Terry.—County of San Francisco, *ss*: The People of the State of California, to William T. Terry: You are hereby summoned to appear in this court, at San Francisco, on or before the 10th instant, and answer the complaint of John L. Terry, filed with the Clerk of said Court, on the 9th day of December, A. D., 1850; in which case garnishment and attachment issued, and was served upon Joe Clement and Wm. McKelvey, on the 9th December, 1850, returnable on the 14th of December, 1850; and said complaint alleges that you are indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of eighteen hundred dollars, money had and received and wrongfully converted to your own use.

Witness, the Hon. LEVI PARSONS, Judge of the 4th Judicial District, this sixth day of January, 1851.
jan8 4t JOHN E. ADDISON, Clerk.

SALE OF CITY LOTS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDINANCE of the Common Council, passed Aug. 23d, 1850, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city of San Francisco, will offer for sale at public auction, ONE THOUSAND LOTS, consisting of fifty and one hundred vara Lots subdivided, and Water Lots in the North and South Beaches—at the California Exchange, Portsmouth square, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 25th day of JANUARY, instant.

City Scrip and Audited Accounts will be taken at their par value in payment for the property sold.

Catalogues, containing a full description of the Lots, will be ready for distribution at the Mayor's office one week prior to the sale.

JOHN W. GEARY, }
B. L. BERRY, }
TALBOT H. GREEN, } Commissioners.
WM. HOOPER, }
JAMES KING, of WM. }
Jan. 2, 1851. jan4 td

PICKED UP

ADRIFT—A ship's JOLLY-BOAT, about 18 feet long, painted black outside. The owner can have her by calling at the Commercial Restaurant, Clark's Point, proving property and paying charges. If not called for within ten days, she will be sold to pay expenses. San Francisco, Jan. 6th, 1850. jan8 3*

LOST OR STOLEN,

FROM Alongside schooner FLIGHT, Saturday evening, a JOLLY BOAT, about 18 feet long, and about 4½ ft wide, painted black outside, with narrow red molding; inside—upper part green, below thwarts lead color. Whoever will give information of the same to W. H. HALL, No. 1 Miners' Building, Washington street, between Sansome and Montgomery, will be suitably rewarded. jan8 7

AUCTIONEERS

ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, that the AUCTION TAX for the quarter ending Jan. 6th, is now due, and all dues not paid by the 13th inst, will be legally collected. Proper forms can be obtained at the Treasurer's office.

C. E. BUCKINGHAM, County Treasurer.
Jan. 7th, 1851. jan7 2wis
(Courier and Picayune please copy.)

BLACK BRUSH HATS.

JUST IN STORE, a large assortment of extra black Brush Hats. Also, black and brown Mexican Hats, of a superior quality, together with water proof fur Hats, &c. &c., all for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at
EVERETT'S NEW YORK HAT EMPORIUM,
jan7 1w Commercial st.

HEARSE FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT two horse HEARSE, built in New Orleans, and never run, with double harness complete, can be used with one horse. It can be seen at GEO. SHAW & CO'S, Battery street. j4 1w

GRIST MILL FOR SALE.

ONE OF PAIGE & PRENTICE'S Improved Patent Portable Grist Mills, on hand and for sale by
GRAYSON, GUILD & LIGHTNER,
jan6 Sansome st., near Jackson.

POTATOES.

900 BBLS. S. I. POTATOES, 50 bbls. Onions, in prime order, cargo of schooner Francis Helen, for sale by NEEFUS & TICHENOR,
jan7 10t* foot Jackson st.

I SAY!

DO YOU WISH some of the BEST HAVANA CIGARS ever brought to this city? If so, you will find them at the ROCHESTER HOUSE, in Sacramento street, just received and for sale by the QUANTITY or at RETAIL. This is no humbug—call and see.

P S. Also, one Extra Large FORCE PUMP complete; the best one ever imported to this country.
jan 3 A. C. TRUE.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

J. S. LORING, Commission Merchant, will attend to the purchase of goods and all articles of merchandize designed for the various ports of Oregon. All business will be promptly dispatched. d24 tf

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN MIDDLETON, Auctioneer.
By MIDDLETON & HOOD.
(Washington street, below Montgomery.)

NOTICE—The firm of MIDDLETON & HOOD was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 26th December 1850.

All persons indebted to the late firm will please make immediate payment to Mr. JOHN MIDDLETON, who is duly authorized to receive all indebtedness and liquidate all demands.
JOHN MIDDLETON,
jan8 JOHN M. HOOD.

A CARD—The Auction and Commission business will be continued as heretofore, at the sales room, Washington street, below Montgomery, by
jan8 1m JOHN MIDDLETON, Auctioneer.

MIDDLETON & HOOD will hold regular sales as follows:

On MONDAYS, Catalogue Sales of Boots, Shoes and Clothing.

On WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, Cargo Sales of Groceries and Staple Goods.

THIS DAY, January 8th, at 10 o'clock, at sales room, a large assortment of staple goods, in part consisting of
200 qr bbls clear pork
40 hf bbls do
25 cases cheese
200 boxes St Julien claret
20 boxes Imperial and Oolong tea
40 do smoked herring
10 bbls cornmeal
20 tierces family sugar-cured hams
60 boxes mold candles
250 sacks corn
100 tins ground coffee
300 reams wrapping paper

Platform Scales.

3 double-beam platform scales, 1000 lbs each
3 do do 1500 do
3 do do 2000 do
3 do do 2300 do

—ALSO—

By order of Capt. Outerberge, ship Baltic, to pay freight and charges—
3 light wagons
2 mule carts
2 drays
12 wheelbarrows
6 bushels oats jan7

—ALSO—

ns anthracite coal
10 doz spring balances
20 cases Canton preserves
5000 lbs smoked hams
25 doz liquid blacking
50 jars pickles
40 kegs butter
10 bbls dried peaches
10,000 genuine Havana cigars
30 splendid black walnut bedsteads
61 super curled hair mattresses
20 doz Windsor chairs
100 sacks coffee jan8

J. N. CALDWELL, Auctioneer.
CALDWELL & EMERSON
(Sales Room, Montgomery st, bet. Clay and Washington.)

Extensive Sale of Hardware and Crockery.

CALDWELL & EMERSON will sell on SATURDAY, the 11th at sales room—

75 casks English Hardware, and 19 crates Crockery Ware, consisting of—
Shovels, nails, dish covers, sugar boxes
Fish kettles, Dutch ovens, pots and pans
Coffee pots, teapots, fish knives, Japanned ware
Beer jugs, candlesticks, baking dishes
Cullenders, hash dishes, dressing cases
Cheese trays, spice boxes, meat dishes
Spittoons, knife trays, porringers
Money chests, lever presses for counting houses
Hussar saddles, plain saddles
Double and single bridles, head collars
Saddle-cloths, ale measures, syringes
Salt, pepper, mustard, ink, shaving brushes
Nail brushes, tooth brushes, corkscrews
Hearth, paint, and whitewash brushes
Brass scales, cruet frames, bottle stands
Carving, table and dessert knives, chisels
Butcher knives, saucepans and covers, tea kettles
Round and oval pots, hot water plates
Japanned boxes, coffee machines
Copper funnels, dish covers, egg-cups, lamps
Lamp shades and chimneys, ladles, shaving boxes
Soup ladles, cloth and hair brushes
Padlocks, wood screws, spoons
Files and rasps, hinges, bolts, &c. &c.
Assorted crockery jan8

HALL & MARTIN, Auctioneers,

WILL SELL, on THURSDAY, Jan. 9th, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, a one story house, 14x45 ft, suitable for a boarding house or restaurant, with kitchen furniture and a good well of water with pump. Situated between Montgomery and Kearny, 27 varas from Jackson. jan8

PALMER & CO'S EXPRESS,

FROM MARYSVILLE to SACRAMENTO CITY, SAN FRANCISCO and all parts of the United States.

Packages of every description forwarded and delivered with the utmost dispatch. Gold Dust and other valuable property insured against all risks, and forwarded to all parts of the United States.

The arrangements of this company are now so complete that parties can safely rely on their business being promptly attended to.

AGENTS.

At Marysville, B. F. HENDERSON, at S. Perry & Co's store; Sacramento City, JOSEPH H. MUMRY, 2d street, between J & K; San Francisco, B. W. PALMER, Washington street, near Sansome.

PROPRIETORS.

CHAS. S. PALMER, New York, Manager for the Atlantic States. jan6 1m
HENRY REED, San Francisco, Manager for California.

A PRIZE WORTH HAVING.

THE ROCHESTER HOUSE AT LOTTERY! This House is situated on Sacramento st, well furnished with lodging accommodations, &c; and a Well of good water, which brings in $150 per month. This house is doing a first-rate business. The Proprietor, having been in the business in this place for over one year, and wishing to return to the States, offers the House and fixtures for sale at $4500. Tickets $10 each. It will be drawn for about the 26th inst. or as soon as all the tickets are sold. For sale at the House in Sacramento st. Call and see for yourselves.

P.S. Notice of the time, place, &c, will be given in a few days. [jan7] ALBERT C. TRUE, Proprietor.

$2,000 REWARD.

WHEREAS, on Saturday evening, Dec 8th, 1850, the building known as the Custom House was entered between the hours of six and eight, P. M., and about FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS in gold dust, and gold and silver coin stolen therefrom—the above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will furnish any information which will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the thieves and the recovery of said money.

A. RANDALL.
Monterey, 8th Dec. 1850. jan4 2w

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of AUGUSTUS WHEELER, deceased, are requested to present them to the undersigned at his office, in Battery street, within ten months from this date, with the necessary vouchers; in default thereof, they will be forever barred. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to me. R. W. NEVINS,
Acting Administrator for C. Wheeler.
San Francisco, 28th Dec. 1850. jan 1w

NILES' BOWLING SALOON.

THE ENTRANCE to the above saloon having been changed from Clay to Merchant street, directly opposite the Union Hotel, is now open to the public. Prices of bowling reduced to 25 cts. a string during the day—evening, 37½ cts. Bowling saloon up stairs for the accommodation of private parties. The proprietor respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. jan7 1w

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!

PURE Winter-Strained SPERM OIL.—The subscribers take this method to inform the consumers of Oil that they are now prepared to furnish a pure article at low rates.

Grocers, Hotel and Saloon Proprietors are invited to call on us previous to their purchasing.
jan7 1m CORNELL & McKIBBIN, Refiners,
Jones' alley, between Jackson and Washington sts.

REMOVAL.

MRS. GRAHAM respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she has removed her Private Boarding House from the corner of Broadway and Dupont streets to the COMMERCIAL HOUSE, south side of COMMERCIAL STREET, two doors west from Montgomery, where, from her improved facilities she is confident she can present her countrymen, with a genuine American home, at rates even lower than heretofore. j3 5

EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES at a DISCOUNT

OUR RIGHT to carry Goods on the steamers SENATOR and NEW WORLD, having been endorsed by the Hon. District Court, we shall send to and from Sacramento City a messenger in charge of our Express, on these boats daily. J. W. GREGORY, Express Proprietor.
Letters each way, 25 cents. d30tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BERFORD & CO. would respectfully announce to the Public that they will not hold themselves responsible for losses of monies, packages or letters unless they are deposited with our agent, Mr. Bonacina, in San Jose, or left at their office in San Francisco, and have their *printed stamps* on. They send a daily mail. d25

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

ON HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, for sale by
G. MEREDITH,
d21 Corner Sacramento and Leidsdorff sts.

WYCKOFF & CO.,

MONTGOMERY street, between Washington and Jackson, offer for sale: per recent arrivals—
100 half bbls No. 1 Mackerel,
200 do do
200 kits do

General assortment of Groceries for city and country pealers. d20 1m

STOVES.

NOW RECEIVING Stoves; including Premium Four Boilers, Nos. 1 to 5, Six Plates, Air-Tights, Sheet Iron, Zinc, &c. For sale by
BRITTON & SOUTHWORTH,
jan3 2w Sansome st, near Washington.

REMOVAL.

C. LEIGHTON, First Premium Shirt Depot, has removed to Montgomery street, corner Summer street, near the Custom House. jan3

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM H. V. CRONISE, Auctioneer.
(Corner of Jackson and Montgomery streets.)

Extensive Sale to close consignments.

CRONISE, BRO'S & CO. will sell THIS, Wednesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve—

Dry Goods.

15 cases fancy prints
10 doz fine merino undershirts
90 doz Guernsey frocks
32 pairs heavy green blankets
50 do scarlet do
150 do white do
25 pieces silk handkerchiefs, &c, &c.

Tin Ware.

Invoices containing Cups, Coffee Pots, Graters, Dishes, Plates, Boilers, Measures, Scoops, Basins, Lanterns, Kettles, Candlesticks, &c. &c.

Provisions.

1200 whole and hf bxs sardines
15 firkins strictly prime dairy butter
60 kegs do do
100 tins cheese
4000 lbs city smoked hams
12,000 light and dark brown sugar
25 bxs and hhds loaf sugar
150 do pickles, preserves, catchups, &c
120 tins refined leaf lard
25 kegs golden syrup, 10 gals each
40 do cider vinegar do
10 hhds shoulders and jowls
100 hf sacks flour
5 bbls split peas
22 do mess pork
150 sacks fine table salt
100 boxes potatoes
1000 lbs dried pears
20,000 do peaches
1500 do apples

Sundries.

100 cases Berlin bitters
25 doz corn brooms
100 coils Manila rope
60 bxs candles, 20 and 60 lbs each
15 pair gold scales
20 doz bedcord
15 bags dates
500 lbs filberts
200 tins ground coffee and pepper
120 boxes brown soap

Liquors, &c.

25 bbls Old Monongahela whisky
15 kegs do do 10 gals each
10 do do port wine do
15 cases cherry brandy
26 casks cognac brandy
100 baskets champagne wine
66 cases capped and labeled claret
1000 gals polar oil
225 doz English ale

Boots, Shoes, &c.

324 pair long legged boots
25 cases heavy do

Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

25 boxes tobacco
60,000 cigars, of all kinds

Invoice of Nutmegs, Allspice, Cloves, Mace, &c.
ALSO, Invoice of green and black Teas.
ALSO, 5 lots Merchandize, on account of Underwriters.
Goods and bills ready for delivery at the close of the sale. jan8

J. N. CALDWELL, Auctioneer.
CALDWELL & EMERSON,

Sale of Splendid Furniture---Lamps, Chandeliers, Pictures, Pianos, &c.

WILL be sold by CALDWELL & EMERSON, at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 10th, in the iron store of Messrs. SPRING & CO. in Montgomery street, south of California, the entire stock of said firm, consisting of—
Mahogany sofas, with haircloth seats
do do damask do
do do cane seats
do arm chairs
do chairs
do footstools
do and rosewood card and extension tables, 14 to 24 persons
do easy chairs, leather covers
do rockers do
Iron do do
Mahogany washstands
do bed tables
do secretaires
do bureaus
do wardrobes
do settees
do bookstands
do toilettes, with mirror
Lacquered wardrobes
do meat safes
do shower bath
do office bookstand
do bed tables
do chairs
do bedsteads
Pure hair mattresses, blankets and comforters
Fire-proof safes Iron bedsteads
Large iron stoves, complete Iron trucks
An assortment of lamps and chandeliers
Fine gentlemen's clothing Tinware
French pictures in gilt frames Stationery

—ALSO—

One portable fire engine Portable water closets
Pumps Bathing tubs
Carts and harnesses One mangle
One washing machine Flags of sundry nations
One superior rosewood piano jan7
A collection of musical prints of celebrated composers

WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, who has had several years experience in a merchant's office, wishes for employment. He is fully competent to keep books by double entry, and is well acquainted with the most concise method of keeping the accounts of an extensive commission agency business, as well as the ordinary routine of a merchant's office. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address
S. PALMER,
j6 3* Post Office, San Francisco.

WANTED.

100 DOZEN extra fine Moleskin HATS, at
EVERETT'S HAT EMPORIUM,
jan7 3 Commercial street.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER, Shepherd, and a man well acquainted with the Camp. Apply to
REINECKE, MILLER & CO,
Cigar Store, Montgomery street, between Clay and Washington, next door to Kendig, Wainwright & Co's Auction Store jan3 10*

WANTED,

INFORMATION of Mr. THEODORE SUYDAM, by profession a Baker. Any person who can give information relative to him, will confer a favor upon his friends, by calling on DAVIS & CO., or F. KREPS, foot of Washington street. jl 2w

A PARTNER WANTED.

AN ACTIVE Partner, of good business habits, capable of taking entire management of a well established House in this city. Ten thousand dollars capital required. All communications strictly confidential. Address, post-paid, J WHEATCROFT, Post Office, San Francisco. d28

INFORMATION WANTED

OF HENRY X. FICHER, late of New Orleans. If any person who may know him, will write or send information of his whereabouts to the office of Charles M. Weber, Stockton, he will hear of something to his advantage. d30 2w*

TO LET, LEASE & FOR SALE.

FOR RENT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for rent the second floor of their warehouse, suitable for a jobbing and commission House. To a responsible House it will be rented low. Size 22x65 ft.
jan4 1w BRAGG & WHITTEMORE,
California street.

TO LET.

A STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Montgomery and Pacific streets. Also, a house next the corner of Montgomery in Pacific st. Apply to
CHAS. MINTURN, Agent,
jan7 2t Cunningham's Wharf.

TO RENT.

THE NEW WAREHOUSE or STORE just erected on Battery street, near Pine, 20 feet by 50, built in the most substantial manner, and suitable for a wholesale or large retail business. Apply to
d11 tf WINTER & LATIMER,
Next door, or to ENDICOTT, GREENE & OAKES.
First street, near Market.

FOR RENT, AT CONVENIENT TERMS, the 3 story Brick and Iron Warehouse, 40 by 60 feet, on Montgomery street, next to the Custom House, hitherto occupied by Messrs. J. B. Cannon & Co., either the whole or the different stories to suit parties.

It being desirable to let the whole building under a lease for six or eight months, the terms will be reduced accordingly. Apply to EDWARD VISCHER, near the premises. d17 tf

FOR RENT.—The second story of the large Iron Warehouse on Sansome street, near Jackson. The location is one of the best in the city for business, and has facilities in the rear for direct communication with lighters.
GRAYSON, GUILD & LIGHTNER,
d3 on the premises

SALE OF WATER LOTS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDINANCE of the Common Council, passed August 23d, 1850, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the city of San Francisco, will offer for sale at public auction, all the WATER LOTS remaining unsold between Rincon and Montgomery Points, at the California Exchange, Portsmouth square, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 3d day of APRIL next.

City Scrip and Audited Accounts will be taken at their par value in payment for the property sold.

Catalogues, containing a full description of the Lots, will be ready for distribution at the Mayor's office three weeks prior to the sale.

JOHN W. GEARY, }
B. L. BERRY, }
TALBOT H. GREEN, } Commissioners.
WM. HOOPER, }
JAMES KING, of WM. }
Jan. 2, 1851. jan4 td

AUCTION SALES.

W. H. JONES, Auctioneer.
By JONES & CARTER.

Cargo Sale of China Goods.

On THURSDAY, Jan. 9th, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Room, No. 253 Montgomery street—

The entire invoice per brig MARY & ELLEN, personally selected by one of the best judges in this city, and expressly adapted to this market, to be sold without reserve, among which are—
Cases 7-4 embroidered crape shawls, blk in blk
do do do white in white
do damask crape bandas, asstd colors
do colored satins
do crimson satin damasks
do crimson and white pongee hkfs
do blue blk sewing silks
do checked and asstd sarsnets
Rolls 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 fancy check matting
Cases fine gunpowder tea, in 2-lb canisters
do do imperial do do
do do young hyson do do
do lacquered and gilt tea poys
do do work tables
do do gilt tea caddies, with tea
do do backgammon boards, &c
do camphor wood trunks in nests
do chessmen, boards, &c
do gold Troy weights and scales
do Manilla cigars, in hf bxs
do fancy painted dessert plates
do China vases and toilet sets
do camphor wood secretaries
do double and single writing desks
do Margette's ale, casks molasses, mats table rice
do sweetmeats, do white pepper, cinnamon, cloves
do clothes baskets and ladies' work baskets
do lacquered arm chairs, &c, &c.

Catalogues will be ready and the goods open for examination on the day previous to the sale. jan4

STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP Company's steamer SARAH SANDS, W. Ilsley, Esq., commander, will leave for Panama, touching at Acapulco, only, on FRIDAY, Jan. 10, 1851, at 4 P. M. Treasure for shipment received at the Company's office, corner of Leidesdorff and Sacramento streets, on Wednesday, the 8th and Thursday, the 9th insts. Passengers to be on board at noon of the day of departure.

Passage to Panama, in the saloon..........$275
" " in steerage........... 125

Por passage, apply to GILMOR MEREDITH, Agent,
jan3 corner Leidesdorff and Sacramento sts.

EMPIRE CITY LINE.—FARE REDUCED!

STEAMER NEW OREANS, Capt. J. D. Wood.—This favorite Steamer will be despatched for Panama, on WEDNESDAY, 15th, and will arrive in season to connect with the steamers Empire City, Pacific and Philadelphia, for New York and New Orleans.

This steamer is the largest now in the Pacific Ocean. Her accommodations are of the first class, having State Rooms for 140 passengers, in each of which is a window, and all her arrangements for ventilation are such as to insure *health* and comfort in the tropical climates through which she must pass. Her steerage passengers have single berths. Her experienced surgeon, Dr. Hopper, has been eminently successful in preserving the health and lives of all under his care.

Her *well-tried speed, new boilers,* and machinery, insure a *safe* and *short* passage.

The same attention and supplies for which J. Howard & Sons' Line were conspicuous, will be continued.

Gold dust insured at the lowest rates.

For freight or passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, Office of EVERETT & Co., foot of Sacramento street, and Central Wharf, or of Col. Jos. GRANT, Sacramento City.
jan3 eod

CHANGE OF BERTH.

FROM CENTRAL WHARF Every Day, at 4 P.M. People's Line, through to MARYSVILLE in 24 hours.

The superior and fast-running steamers SENATOR and NEW WORLD. The steamer New World, Capt. Hutchings, will leave THIS DAY, as above, and passengers can depend upon arriving in Sacramento City, in time to connect with the fast-running steamers DANA and FASHION, reaching Marysville within the time named. Passengers will be taken at the lowest rates, and they are requested to examine the accommodations of these boats before engaging elsewhere. Orders for freight, (which will be taken at the lowest rates) left at the Banking House of Messrs. WELLS & CO. corner of Montgomery and Clay sts; at Messrs. GIBBS & CO., corner of Washington and Sansome sts. before 12 A.M. or with the subscriber, will be attended to the same day.

CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.
Steamboat Hotel, corner of Davis st. and Central wharf.
jan8 1 Or at Cunningham's wharf.

FOR SAN JOSE, SANTA CLARA & ALVISO.

THE NEW and Fast-running Steamer JENNY LIND, P. E. Lefevre, master, will leave Central Wharf, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock, A.M, for the above places, connecting at Alviso, with Stages for San Jose, leaving Alviso for San Francisco on alternate days. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FRED'K P. GREEN, Agent,
jan8 tf Foot of Clay street.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR SACRAMENTO AND MARYSVILLE.

THROUGH TO MARYSVILLE IN 24 HOURS, connecting with the fast-sailing steamers DANA and FASHION, at Sacramento City.

Every day at 4 P.M. from Cunningham's wharf.—The well-known steamer SENATOR, Capt. Jno. Van Pelt, leaves every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, and the favorite steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Hutchins, leaves every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Freight taken, and passage engaged at the lowest possible rates, and as no other line of Steamers can offer the same dispatch and accommodations, great inducements are held out to shippers and travelers.

CHARLES MINTURN, Agent,
Cunningham's wharf.

N. B. All persons are hereby notified that Messrs. FREEMAN & Co., are the only authorized Express on these boats, and all packages of value or gold dust left with the Clerks, are at the risk of the parties leaving them, or of the parties to whom they belong. And any persons sending letters or other Express matter, they will be charged $50 per package. d18

FOR SANTA CLARA AND SAN JOSE.

THE NEW STEAMER NEW STAR, Capt. E. SAMPSON, Jr., will leave Commercial wharf on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, for the above places, stopping at ALVISO, where stages will be in readiness to convey passengers to the above places immediately on the arrival of the boat.

This steamer will commence on Friday next, leaving regularly at 9 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board till further notice.

N. B. A regular package express for San Jose will accompany this line, and all business submitted to their charge will receive prompt attention. n19 tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

J AMES BECKETT. JAMES McCULLOUGH.
PARKER HOUSE BILLIARD SALOON.

Billiard Saloon in the Parker House, up-stairs, adjoining the Union Hotel, Plaza.
d19 1m By BECKETT & McCULLOUGH.

FRED. A. WOODWORTH. CHARLES A. MORRIS.
WOODWORTH & MORRIS,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
Clay Street Wharf.

Strict attention paid to the purchase, sale, freight or charter of ships and vessels, and sale of ships, cargoes, and merchandise generally. The locality of their warehouse admits of goods being landed and again reshipped, without expense of cartage, thus saving an important item of charges, both to consignees and purchasers. GOLD DUST bought at the highest market rates. DRAFTS on New York for sale in sums to suit purchasers. STORAGE or every description of merchandise. ‡ d31

KELSEY, SMITH & RISLEY,
Importers and Dealers
(*Fire proof brick Building, on Clay street, second door above Montgomery street.*)

In Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Clothing, and Leather and Findings.
W. F. KELSEY, } San Francisco.
GEO. M. SMITH, }
n14 B. W. RISLEY, New York City.

CROSBY & BELKNAP,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
PROCTORS AND ADVOCATES IN ADMIRALTY.
Office—First street, San Jose, Cal.
E. O. CROSBY. [d31 ‡] D. P. BELKNAP.

H. MEIGGS,
Lumber Dealer,
FOOT OF MASON STREET, NORTH BEACH,
Office, 271 Montgomery street.

Has for sale, at the lowest market prices, for Cash or *City Scrip*, every variety of Lumber, suitable for building, wharfing, fencing, &c, &c. d19 1m

R. F. RYAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
West side of Kearny, third house from Pacific, and cor. Sacramento and Montgomery sts.

Conveyancing, Land and General Agency Office.

Writings and translations drawn in the French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and German languages. n25

PARSONS & DEANE.
General Shipping Office,
Clark's Point.
W. F. PARSONS. E. S. DEANE.

Shipping and Commission business attended to with dispatch. Passengers for any port on the Pacific or the Islands will do well to call and satisfy themselves of the facilities offered. n21 tf

DR. JOHN J. THORP,
Health Commissioner.
Office, in Iron Building, at the end of Pier foot of Jackson street. o1 tf

H. O'DONNELL,
Real Estate Broker and Notary Public.
On Pacific street, opposite the Court House. n5

WM. NEWELL,
Sexton and Undertaker.
Pacific, near Kearny street.

Every variety of Coffins constantly on hand. Also, Coffin Plates, Tomb Stones, Tablets, Rosettes, &c, &c.
n15 1m

JOSEPH HENRIQUES,
Public Administrator County of San Francisco.
Commercial street, next door to Mrs. Whitney's, up stairs. n18 3twtf

SHIPPING.

FOR UMPQUA RIVER,

OREGON, on the 10th inst.—The A 1 Baltimore clipper built brig SALVADORA, four years old, with an experienced master, Thos. F. Wood, late from Umpqua, with a splendid cabin and good accommodations for steerage passengers; having a number of passengers and a quantity of freight engaged, will sail on the 10th inst. positively. For freight or passage apply to
M. RUDSDALE and A. O. GAY,
Sansome street, corner of Pine, or
RUTHERFORD, MONELL & CO.
jan3 istf Sansome street, near Broadway.

FOR HONOLULU, S. I.

ON OR ABOUT THE 15th inst. The new A 1 fast sailing, coppered and copper fastened, Philadelphia built Barque MARGARET, Reynegon, master, will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply on board at the foot of Jackson st., or to HAVEN & CO.
jan 3 6t Montgomery st., near the custom house

FOR SANDWICH ISLANDS, DIRECT.

THE SPLENDID, fast sailing schoorner GAZELLE, Capt. Stodard, will sail for Honolula, and other ports of the S. I., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8th, 1851, For freight or passage, apply to JOHN GRAY, JR.,
jan3 6t* Central Wharf, opposite ship Apollo.

FOR SANTA CRUZ,

MONTEREY, SANTA BARBARA, SAN PEDRO and SAN DIEGO.—The fast-sailing clipper schr. ELIZABETH B., Bearse, master, will have immediate dispatch for the above ports. For freight or passage apply to WOODWORTH & MORRIS,
d27 8 Clay street wharf.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS AND OWNERS.

WE, the Undersigned, shipwrights of San Francisco, have completed our arrangements for heaving out vessels of any size, that may need overhauling from keel to light water. Mr. Thompson, a master rigger, may be found on board the ship Pico, south side Rincon Point, at all times, who will give immediate attention to orders left with him, or orders left at Hawley, Sterling & Co's, foot of Sacramento street, will be attended to.
d16 tf HUDSON, SMITH & LESTER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm of HUTTON & TIMMERMAN, is by mutual consent dissolved this day. Persons indebted to the firm will settle their accounts at once, and those having claims against the firm will present them for immediate payment to either of the parties at their place of business.
JAMES F. HUTTON,
JOHN B. TIMMERMAN.

JOHN B. TIMMERMAN will continue the business in his own name at the same place, Clark's Point, foot of Broadway.

J. F. HUTTON respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will commence business under his own name in his new store, corner Clay and Sansome streets, on its completion. San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1851. jan4 1m

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name of BECK, ELAM & CO., this day expires by its own limitation. David L. Beck and Robert H. Elam will continue the Commission Business at the old stand after this date, under the firm of BECK & ELAM, and will settle all outstanding claims.
DAVID L. BECK,
R. H. ELAM,
JOS. GALLOWAY,
WM. G. EASON.
San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1851. jan1 2w

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES H. CUTTER is admitted a partner in our firm from this date. Dec. 30th, 1850.
BRAGG & WHITTEMORE,
Office 69 Liberty st., N. Y. California st. San Francisco.
jan1 tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

WM. CAREY JONES AND CHARLES B. STRODE, Counsellors and Attorneys at Law, have formed a copartnership for the State of California. Their cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, will be represented by gentlemen of the highest legal ability. Office over Burgoyne & Co's Banking House, corner Washington and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. d14

LAW NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having formed a Copartnership in the practice of the Law, will promptly and faithfully attend to all business confided to them.
FRED. H. SANFORD,
JOHN W. KOTTINGER.
SAN JOSE, Dec. 16, 1850. d19 law4w

EX TALBOT,

AND OTHER late arrivals, and for sale by the undersigned—
Crushed sugar, sugar-cured hams
English dairy and navy cheese
Superior Goshen butter, in 10, 15, 20 lb kegs
Sardines, in qr, hf and whole boxes refined leaf lard
Malaga raisins, Carolina rice, Rio coffee
Dried apples, pickles, peppersauce, tomato catsup
Clams, oyster soup, lobster, Stoughton wine bitters
Sour krout, English mustard, brandy peaches
Table salt, saleratus; Spices, consisting of—
Pepper, allspice, citron, nutmegs, ginger, &c.
Also, French dress silks, do ribbons
Demi and Chantilly veils, hkfs, Broche shawls
Superior quality French shawls
Gent's and ladies white kid gloves
Embr'd linen shirts, German oilcloths, extra patterns
Also, blue, scarlet, drab, slate and cadet mixed colored
Ingrain carpets, a complete assortment blankets
Buffalo robes, long-legged boots, superior quality
BRAGG & WHITTEMORE,
California st, near Montgomery.
jan4 1m 69 Liberty st, New York.

STILL ANOTHER LOTTERY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have been induced to make a disposition of their entire stock by Lottery, and to make it more acceptable to the public, have so arranged the scheme as to embrace a greater number of prizes than is usual in like appeals to public patronage. The scheme includes a large number of valuable prizes, among them will be found one of the richest and most beautiful specimens of California Gold ever exhibited in this place, together with Gold Watches, Diamond Work, Gold Chains, Pencils, Ladies' Brooches, Bracelets, and every variety of goods usually found in a jewelry store, all arranged so as to give the holder of a ticket a good chance for a profitable investment. The value of the goods to be disposed of as above agreeably to fair prices is $13,000, so distributed as to give 1,214 Prizes—2,600 Tickets.

Tickets $5 each, for sale, and an exhibition of the prizes at STEADMAN & WHITE'S,
Sign gilt watch, Clay, between Kearny and Montgom. sts.
Drawing to take place at the Empire on the 10th Jan.
il td

CARGO

OF BARK ISABELLA BLYTH, imported direct from China and Manilla, selected expressly for the California market, for sale by the subscriber; consisting in part of
Superior green and black tea in canisters.
Nests black, blue, green and scarlet camphor trunks.
Ass'ted China preserves, preserved ginger, oranges, &c.
Rolls China matting, assorted China lacquered ware.
Assorted colors crape shawls, colored sewing silks.
Assorted China furniture, consisting of rattan chairs wardrobes, couches, superior marble tables.
Pinia, or pineapple dress pieces.
Manilla coffee, do sugar, do Nos. 1 and 2 cigars.
Manilla cordage, colored silk bandas or sashes.
Gunny bags, iron hinges.
Horse cloths, leeches, cocoanuts, &c, &c,
T. SHILLABER, (late EVERETT & Co.)
Stevenson & Parker's new building, foot of Sacramento st. wharf, up stairs. d24 tf

WATER-PROOF BOOTS.

A SPLENDID STOCK of Water-proof Boots, manufactured by the celebrated maker ROGERS, of Broadway, New York—a sufficient guaranty of their quality—just received by the Sarah Sands. Also, a very full assortment of Fine Clothing.
d24 1m CRONIN & MARKLEY,
278 Montgomery st, next door to Delmonico's.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have made arrangements to receive monthly from Baltimore, large shipments of HOLT & MALTBY'S fresh Oysters. Landing this day from ship Andalusia, and bark Alabama, 100 doz 2 lb cans. For sale by
d27 REYNOLDS & CO.
Kearny st, between Washington and Jackson.

SAN FRANCISCO. SAN JOSE.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

THE PROPRIETORS of the U.S MAIL Line of Stages have discontinued running their line *through* by land between San Francisco to San Jose, and are now running a DAILY Line to and from the Embarcadero, in connection with the steamers WM. ROBINSON and NEW STAR.

All their old friends and the traveling public will find this a much cheaper and more pleasant route than by land, at this season of the year.
d30 1m ACKLEY & MAURISON.
Stage Proprietors.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

WILL BE PAID for the recovery of a German double barrel, long FOWLING PIECE, with the man who took the same from me on the 24th Dec. The hombre is a tall, slim fellow, dark complexion, no whiskers, wears a white fur beaver hat, having with him a large brown bull dog called Pilot. The gun has gilt letters engraved on it, with "San Blas," and a black ebony guard. Also, four pieces of silver, about two inches long, set in the stock, between the lock and breech. $25 will be paid for the recovery of the gun and $25 for the apprehension of the man, or any information that will lead to his detection. MILTON NELSON,
j1 tf Broadway, near Stockton st., San Francisco.

COAL YARD.

A. S. ROGERS & CO, Sansome, between Washington and Jackson sts; the first established Coal Yard, in San Francisco.

Coal delivered in large or small quantities, in any part of the city, at reduced rates. Public houses, restaurants, and private families, furnished at the shortest notice.
A. S. ROGERS,
W. WHITTIER,
d26 O. DEAN.

GOLD DUST

BOUGHT OR INSURED, and forwarded to any part of the States, by way of New York or New Orleans, at the lowest rates, by GREGORY'S Express,
o18 tf Office 280 Montgomery Street.

BILL POSTING

ATTENDED TO with fidelity and dispatch, by
BURKMAR & LUNT,
All orders left at the *Pacific News* Publication Office, will receive immediate attention. d20

STATE LAWS.

AN ACT to Establish Pilots, and Pilot regulations for the Port of San Francisco.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§1. It shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint two resident Merchants, and two experienced and resident Ship Masters, who, together with the Harbor Master of the Port, shall constitute a Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Port of San Francisco.

§2. The persons thus appointed shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties, and shall hold their office for the term of one year, and until their successors are appointed and qualified.

§3. The Commissioners shall keep an office at San Francisco, and shall meet therein on the first Monday of each month. A majority shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

§4 They shall appoint a Secretary, who shall hold his office for one year. He shall give bond, with security, to be approved by the Commissioners, payable to the State of California, in the sum of ten thousand dollars; conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duty, which bond shall be filed in the office of the County Clerk, and be for the use of the party aggrieved.

§5 The Commissioners shall make By-Laws and Rules for their own government, not inconsistent with the provisions of the laws of this State or the United States.

§6. The Commissioners shall have power to purchase an iron safe for the keeping of money, papers, books, or other things of value belonging to their office.

§7. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep correct minutes of all the proceedings of the Commissioners, in books provided for that purpose. To receive all money, and pay out the same when ordered so to do by the Board, and shall register the names of all Pilots, with the date of their licenses. These registers and books shall always be open to public inspection.

§8. He shall keep a monthly record of the arrival and departure of the pilot boats, names and residences of all pilots, and to perform such other duties as the Board may direct.

§9. Tee Secretary shall receive for his compensation, such sum as the Commissioners may deem just.

§10. Neither the Commissioners or the Secretary shall have any interest, directly or otherwise, in any pilot boat, or the earnings thereof.

§11. The Commissioners shall have power to appoint, in the manner prescribed in this Act, such number of pilots for said port as they may deem necessary.

§12. Persons applying for licenses to act as pilots for the port of San Francisco, shall be American citizens, and not under the age of twenty-one years, and in presence of one or more licensed pilots shall be rigidly examined by the Commissioners, touching their qualifications, concerning their knowledge of the management of square-rigged vessels, of the tides, soundings, bearings and distances of the different shoals, rocks, bars, and points of land, and night lights of the Harbor and Bay; and if deemed to be qualified, shall receive a license as a pilot, which shall expire at the end of twelve months.

§13. Every licensed pilot, previous to entering on his duties, shall give bond to the amount of five thousand dollars, payable to the State of California, for the faithful discharge of his duty, which bond and security shall be approved of by the Commissioners, and shall be filed in their office.

§14. The Commissioners shall have full power to suspend pilots, or revoke their licenses, on proof of incapacity or misconduct.

§15. As soon as a sufficient number of pilots are associated to keep a boat, such boat shall be numbered by the Commissioners, in the order of application, and her name and number duly recorded by the Secretary, and such number shall be distinctly painted in black letters, to be at least two feet long, and above the balance reef of the foresail of such boat; the pilots shall then select one from their number, whose duty it shall be to make reports to the Commissioners.

§16. On the first Monday of every month, the person so selected shall pay over to the Secretary the amount of per centage assessed by the Commissioners for the purpose defined in this Act, and report the names of the vessels, and the amount received from each, verified by his signature.

§17. Every pilot, on boarding a vessel, when required by the master thereof, shall exhibit his license to such master, and on refusal so to do, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

§18. Any pilot absenting himself from his duty for more than two months, except on leave granted by the Commissioners, or by sickness, shall be considered as having forfeited his license.

§19. In case a pilot does not apply at the end of the time for which his license was granted, for a renewal of the same, he shall be considered as suspended.

§20. If any licensed pilot shall become intoxicated whilst having charge of any vessel as pilot, he shall be suspended or dismissed, as the Commissioners may elect.

§21. Not more than six pilots shall be in copartnership, or interested at any one time in the business of piloting, and for any infringement of this section, shall be subject to such penalty as may be determined by the Commissioners.

§22. The Commissioners may require pilots to renew their bonds and securities whenever it is deemed necessary and they may take away the license of any pilot for wilful infringement or violation of their duty, or negligently losing any vessel, or for mental derangement, or habitual drunkenness: *Provided*, due notice in writing be given to such pilot, and an opportunity be afforded him of being heard in his own defense.

§23. For carelessly or negligently losing a vessel, on conviction thereof, the pilot having charge of said vessel at the time, shall be incapable ever after of acting as pilot, and shall moreover be liable for damages on his bond. If a vessel be run ashore by a pilot, no pilotage shall be charged, and if negligently done, the pilot shall be liable for all damages.

§24. It shall be the duty of every pilot in charge of a vessel arriving in the harbor, to have the vessel safely moored, in such position as the master of the vessel or Harbor Master of the port may direct.

§25. When complaint is lodged with the Commissioners against a pilot, for misbehavior or neglect of duty, it shall be reduced to writing and sworn to. Notice thereof must be then given to the pilot, and he shall be notified to appear within fifteen days to answer the complaint. If the answer be not satisfactory, he may be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or deprived of his license, at the discretion of the Commissioners. An appeal may be made by the pilot within fifteen days from the decision of the Commissioners, to the County Court of the County of San Francisco.

§26. Each and every pilot boat shall keep on board a journal, noting in detail all incidents of weather, and all discoveries which may be made of rocks, shoals or bars, in the Bay of San Francisco and vicinity, such as may be considered dangerous to navigation. False entries therein shall subject the parties offending to fine or loss of license, or both, at the discretion of the Commissioners. And the said journals shall be open to the inspection of the Commissioners.

§27. No persons, except those licensed by the Commissioners, shall pilot vessels in or out of the harbor or bay of San Francisco, for hire, under penalty of five hundred dollars for each and every offence. This penalty is not incurred when the master of a vessel acts as his own pilot, as in case of distress.

§28. Applications for pilots for vessels, outward bound, shall be made at the office of the Commissioners; the secretary shall then direct a pilot to such duty, giving preference to the pilot who brought the vessel in; and a pilot refusing or neglecting, shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or suspended, according to the discretion of the Commissioners.

§29 The Commissioners may make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the pilots, and establish penalties for the breach thereof, and shall prepare printed instructions for pilots, and furnish each of them with a copy of such rules, regulations and instructions, together with a copy of this Act.

§31. The following fees shall be charged by the pilots of the Port of San Francisco:

1st, For bringing in a vessel from or within a line of San Pedro, Farallones and Point de Los Reys, into the harbor, shall be eight dollars per foot draught.

2d, For brining in a vessel beyond the above mentioned line, ten dollars per foot draught.

3d. For piloting a vessel out of the harbor, eight dollars per foot draught.

4th, Foreign vessels not entitled to equality by treaty, shall pay one-fourth more than the above rates.

5th, American or foreign men-of-war, twelve dollars per foot draught, either inward or outward bound.

§32. The pilotage from quarantine to anchorage opposite San Francisco, and for piloting vessels about the harbor, shall be at such rates as may be agreed on between the parties.

§33. Any vessel with a pilot on board, being detained more than twenty-four hours by contrary winds, bad weather or other cause not the fault of the pilot, shall pay to such pilot the sum of eight dollars per day, exclusive of his regular fees, for each day's detention, whether such vessel be inward or outward bound.

§34. The pilot first offering his services to any vessel shall be entitled to half pilotage, though his services may be rejected: Provided, that all vessels engaged in the coasting trade of this State or Oregon, not exceeding one hundred and seventy-five tons burthen, shall not be liable to the provisions of this section.

§35. Pilots blown off or carried to sea against their will when a boat is in attendance to receive them, shall be entitled to receive the sum of eight dollars per day while absent, which if not paid by the master or owners, shall be collected from the consignee or consignees, or either of them.

§36. The master, owner, or consignee of any vessel to whom any pilot may have rendered upon request of either of them, any extra service for the preservation of such vessel while in distress, shall pay such pilot in addition to his regular fees, such amount as the Commissioners shall determine to be a reasonable and just reward: Provided no special agreement shall have been made between such master, owner, or consignee of such vessel and the pilot.

§37. A pilot boarding any vessel having a signal for a pilot, shall be entitled to receive full pilotage.

§38. If a vessel bound to San Francisco be lost within the line of Point San Pedro, Farallones, and de Los Reys, having had a signal for a pilot, and been in sight of either of the above named points, and not having been able to procure a pilot, the Commissioners shall cause inquiry into the facts, when if it shall appear that the pilots have been neglecting their duty, the Commissioners shall suspend or displace the parties guilty, and shall publish the result of their investigation.

§39. The Commissioners shall have power to assess all fines and penalties either on the pilots or any other person or persons for a violation of any of the provisions of this Act, and shall have power to sue for and collect the same in their own name; the money so collected shall be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Marine Hospital, which may be established at San Francisco, and paid to such person as may be entitled by law to receive the same.

§40. The Commissioners shall be entitled to charge for such and every license to a pilot, not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars, and any master of a coasting vessel being an American citizen, can upon application to the pilot Commissioners obtain a special license for the use of such vessel only; by paying unto said Commissioners for the same, at the rate of one dollar per ton, all such vessels to be under one hundaed and seventy-five tons.

§41. The Commissioners shall be entitled to receive a per centage, which they shall determine, upon the joint earnings of the pilots, sufficient only to pay all necessary expenses for the employment of Secretary, rent office, stationery, lights and fuel, at the end of twelve months, any surplus of such percentage over and above such expenses shall be held in trust and paid as prescribed in section thirty-nine of this Act.

§42. All claims against said Commissioners shall be considered at a stated meeting, and if correct, shall be allowed and paid.

§43. At the expiration of every six months the Secretary shall cause to be published in a newspaper published in San Francisco, a full account of all receipts and expenditures for the said time.

§44. When cruising off or standing out to sea, pilots shall go to the vessel nearest shore, or in the most distress, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, and for refusing to go on board a vessel when required, a like penalty of one hundred dollars shall be imposed, and in either case, upon complaint and conviction, the pilot may be suspended or expelled at the discretion of the Commissioners.

§45. Pilots shall at all times keep a boat in good condition, and sea worthy, and of sufficient capacity to cruise seaward beyond the headlands of the Harbor, also, such boarding or row boats as shall be necessary.

§46. If any pilots in endeavoring to assist or relieve any vessel in distress, shall suffer loss or damage in his boats, sails, tackle, rigging, or appurtenances, the master, owner, or consignee of such vessel, shall pay the value of such loss or damage, to be assessed by the Commissioners.

§47. Pilots heretofore appointed, or who may hereafter be appointed, shall conform to and be governed by the provisions of this act, and such quarantine laws as may hereafter be enacted.

§48. The act entitled "An act in relation to the appointment of Pilots for the different ports and harbors of California," approved January the eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, so far as relates to the Port of San Francisco, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

JOHN BIGLER,
Speaker of the Assembly.
JOHN McDOUGAL,
Lieut. Gov. and President of the Senate.
Approved, February 25, 1850.
PETER H. BURNETT.

AN ACT regulating the Quarantine of Vessels at the Port and Harbor of San Francisco.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows.

§1. The quarantine anchorage shall be designated by buoys to be fixed under the direction of the Health Officer, and shall be as near as possible to the Marine Hospital; and every vessel subject to quarantine shall anchor within them.

§2. Every vessel in this act directed to be subject to quarantine, shall immediately on her arrival, proceed to and be anchored at the place there assigned for quarantine, and shall remain there with her officers, passengers and crew, during her quarantine, subject to the examination the Health Officer or Board of Health shall lawfully impose.

§3. All vessels arriving in the bay of San Francisco, from sea, are declared to be subject to such quarantine regulations as are prescribed in this act.

§4. All vessels subject to a regular quarantine shall, if navigated by steam, be subject only to such length of quarantine and other regulations as a majority of the Board of Health shall enjoin.

§5. The quarantine of other vessels shall be limited by the discretion of the Health Officer; but unless under special circumstances and with the sanction of the Board of Health, it shall not exceed the time requisite for a due examination of the vessel and cargo, and a compliance with the regulations of this act.

§6. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer to board every vessel immediately on her arrival, and make strict search and inquiry into the health of the crew and passengers, and into the state and condition of the vessel and cargo; and in the discharge of this duty, he may put all such questions to the persons on board as he shall judge necessary and proper to enable him to ascertain the condition of the vessel, and the quarantine to which she ought to be subjected; and the persons to whom such questions shall be put, shall, if required, answer the same under oath, which the Health Officer is hereby authorized to administer; and the Health Officer shall make a daily report to the Board of Health respecting every vessel that he shall visit, and containing all such information as may enable the Board of Health to determine what measures in respect to such vessel ought to be adopted.

§7. When the regular period of quarantine has expired, if the Health Officer judge the vessel and cargo free from infection, he or the Board of Health shall relieve the vessel from quarantine.

§8. Every vessel subject to quarantine must be designated by a quarantine flag, to be fixed in a conspicuous part of the main shrouds of the vessel, until the expiration of her quarantine

§9. No lighter shall be employed to load or unload vessels at quarantine, but by the permission of the Health Officer, when they shall be subject to such restrictions as he may impose.

§10. No vessel subject to quarantine shall remove from the quarantine grounds without a written permit from the Health Officer.

§11. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health to provide a building, at a safe distance from the hospital buildings, on the hospital grounds, for all passengers of a vessel or vessels placed under quarantine, who are not diseased, who may choose to go on shore; and those who are unable to maintain themselves shall be provided for by the master, owner or consignee of the vessel, unless in cases where a special agreement to provide for themselves during the voyage has been entered into, in which case they shall be provided for by the Board.

§12. The cost of erecting such buildings shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars, and the weekly charge for pay patients shall not exceed twenty dollars per week; the accommodations shall be of good quality, and such as are usually provided for at boarding houses.

§13. Every master of a vessel subject to quarantine shall proceed with and anchor his vessel at the place assigned for quarantine at the time of his arrival; he shall submit his vessel, cargo and passengers to the examination of the Health Officer, and furnish all necessary information to enable that officer to determine to what length of quarantine and other regulations they ought respectively to be subjected.

§14. Every master of a vessel hailed by a pilot, who shall either give false information to such pilot relative to the condition of his vessel, crew, passengers, or cargo, or refuse to give such information as shall be lawfully required, or land any person from his vessel, or unload or tranship any portion of his cargo before his vessel shall have been visited or examined by the Health Officer; or shall approach with his vessel nearer than the place of quarantine to which he shall be directed, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offence shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars; and every person who shall land from any such vessel, or unload or tranship any portion of his lading under the like circumstances, shall be considered guilty of a like offence, and be subject to the like penalty.

§15. Every person who shall willingly or knowingly oppose or obstruct the Health Officers or pilots in performing the duties required of them in this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; the fine for each offence not to exceed one thousand dollars, nor the imprisonment three months.

§16. Every person who shall go on board of, or have communication or intercourse with any vessel at quarantine without the permission of the Health Officer, shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by fine and imprisonment; and such offender shall also be detained at quarantine so long as the Board of Health shall direct, not to exceed twenty days, unless he shall be taken sick of some pestilential or infectious disease.

§17. Whenever the Board of Health, or either of them, shall charge in writing, any pilot with any violation or neglect of duty, the Pilot Commissioners shall suspend such pilot from his office until he shall have entered into a recognizance before some magistrate of the State of California in the sum of five hundred dollars, with sufficient sureties, to appear and answer to the offence charged, at the next term of the District Court of San Francisco.

§18. It shall be the duty of each pilot belonging to the port, to use his utmost endeavors to hail each and every vessel which he shall discover to be entering the Bay of San Francisco from sea, and to demand of the master of every such vessel, whether any person has within ten days died or been sick with a malignant or contagious disease on board.

§19. If either of the above questions shall be answered in the affirmative, the pilot shall immediately give notice to the master of the vessel, that he, his vessel, crew, passengers and cargo, are subject to the examination of the Health Officer, and shall direct him to proceed and anchor his vessel at the quarantine anchorage, there to await the future directions of the Health Officer.

§20. It shall be the duty of every pilot who shall conduct into port a vessel subject to quarantine: 1st, To bring such vessel to anchorage within the buoys marking the quarantine anchorage. 2d, To prevent any vessel or boat from coming alongside of the vessel under his charge, and to prevent any thing on board from being thrown into any other vessel or boat. 3d, To present to the masters of the vessels a printed copy of this Act, when such copy shall have been delivered to him for that purpose. 4th, To take care that no violation of this Act be committed by any person on board; and to report such as may be committed as soon as may be to the Health Officer.

§21. Any vessel arriving at the port of San Francisco that has no malignant or contagious disease on board, shall not be subject to quarantine.

§22. The master, owner, or consignee of every vessel subject to regular quarantine of thirty days, shall forthwith upon the requisition and under the direction of the Health Officer, cause such vessel, her cargo and clothing to be purified; and shall cause said vessel to be fumigated with mineral acid gas, when required by the Health Officer.

§23. And when the regular period of quarantine shall have expired, if the Health Officer shall judge the vessel clean and free from infection, he shall release the vessel from quarantine, and report the same to the Board of Health, but none of the officers, passengers or crew of any such vessels shall leave the quarantine ground until ten days after the last case of pestilential or infectious fever shall have occurred on board.

§24. The Health Officer, if he shall judge it necessary to prevent infection or contagion, may cause, upon the order of the Board of Health, any bedding or clothing on board a vessel subject to quarantine, or any portion of her cargo that he may deem infected, to be destroyed.

§25. The Health Officer, upon the application of the master of any vessel under quarantine, and his consenting to pay for the maintenance of the offender whilst in custody, may direct to be confined in some suitable place on shore, any sailor or mariner on board of such vessel, who shall have committed an offence punishable by the laws of this State, or of the United States, and who cannot be properly secured for punishment on board of his vessel; such confinement shall continue during the residue of the quarantine of the offender; and the expenses of maintaining the offender shall be charged and paid in the same manner as the expenses of maintaining poor passengers.

§26. Every master of a vessel subject to quarantine, arriving within the bay of San Francisco, from sea, who shall refuse or neglect either: 1st. To proceed with and anchor his vessel at the place assigned for quarantine at the time of his arrival. 2d, To submit his vessel, cargo and passengers to the examination of the Health Officers, and to furnish all necessary information to enable that officer to determine at what length of quarantine and other regulations they ought respectively to be subject. 3d, To remain with his vessel at quarantine during the period assigned for her quarantine, and whilst at quarantine to comply with the directions and regulations of this act, and with such as any of the Officers of Health, by virtue of the authority given to them by this act, shall prescribe in relation to his vessel, his cargo, himself, or his crew, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment; the fine for each offence not to exceed one thousand dollars, nor the imprisonment twelve months.

§27. Every person who, without the authority of the Health Officer or Board of Health, shall wilfully go within the inclosure of the quarantine grounds shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, the fine for each offence not to exceed five hundred dollars, nor the imprisonment thirty days.

§28. Every person who shall go on board of, or have any communication, intercourse, or dealings with any vessel at quarantine, knowing the vessel to be in quarantine, without the permission of the Health Officer, shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

§29. Such offender shall also be detained at quarantine so long as the Board of Health shall direct, not exceeding ten days, unless he shall be taken sick of some pestilential or infectious disease.

§30. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer to give immediate information to the Board of Health, of every such transgression, the circumstances attending it, and the condition of the vessel with which a communication shall have been had; and the Board may determine how long the offender ought to be detained at quarantine.

§31. Every person under quarantine shall be subject to the penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, who shall elope from or wilfully go beyond the bounds assigned to him for his quarantine, and it shall be the duty of every Justice of the Peace, or other magistrates, before whom any such offender shall be brought, to order him by warrant to be re-conveyed to the quarantine ground, there to remain the residue of his term of quarantine. All fines or penalties collected under the provisions of this act, shall be appropriated to the funds of the Marine Hospital.

§32. Every person who shall violate, refuse or neglect to obey or comply with any order, prohibition, or regulation, made by the Board of Health, in the exercise of the powers herein conferred, shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine at the discretion of the court by which the offender shall be tried.

JOHN BIGLER,
Speaker of the Assembly.
JOHN McDOUGAL,
Lieut. Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved, April 9, 1850.
PETER H. BURNETT.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, }
SAN JOSE, April 12th, 1850. }
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an original act now on file in this office.
W. VAN VOORHIES.

AN ACT providing for the creation of a Marine Hospital for the State of California:

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§1. There shall be established within and for the State of California, a Marine Hospital, and all buildings belonging to, or connected therewith, shall be erected upon grounds containing not less than twenty acres, and which at the time of such erection, shall belong to the State and shall be situated upon the bay of San Francisco, and not less than two nor more than twelve miles distant from that part of the town of San Francisco, known as "Clark's Point."

§2. The said Marine Hospital, together with its lands and all buildings and improvements which may be made thereon, shall be held by the Board of Health, in trust, for the people of this State, for the purposes specified in this Act. And said Board of Health shall have power, and are hereby required to purchase said lands, and erect for the said Marine Hospital proper and necessary buildings and improvements, as soon as funds sufficient for such purpose, over and above salaries and other incidental expenses, shall be received by them in their official capacity; Provided, however, that the whole cost of the said grounds, hospital and other buildings and improvements so to be erected, shall not exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars; and until such time as the said grounds shall be obtained, and the necessary buildings erected thereon and ready for the use of the said Marine Hospital, the said Board of Health shall be authorised to make suitable temporary arrangements for the same, within the limits prescribed by the first section of this act.

§3. The Board of Health shall cause a draft of such building or buildings to be made as they may deem necessary for the Marine Hospital, which draft or plan shall be subject to the inspection of the Governor of the State, and if he approve the same, they may receive sealed proposals for the furnishing of the material, and for the erection of the same, and the contract shall be given to the lowest responsible bidder.

§4. The sums necessary to keep the buildings of the Marine Hospital in good repair, including the expenses of erecting all such buildings, and for making such improvements as the Board of Health shall deem indispensable, shall be charged as part of its annual expenses.

§5. The Health Officer shall reside at the Marine Hospital, unless otherwise directed by the Board of Health, and shall by right of office be Physician of such Hospital, give orders for the admission of patients, and have the immediate control of its inmates, and shall employ and discharge all nurses and attendants; but the Board of Health shall, in all other respects, have the superintendence thereof; make rules and orders for its government, and provide bedding, clothing, fuel, provisions, medicine, and such other articles as shall be requisite therein, and shall pay out of the funds of the Hospital all wages for said nurses and attendants, as well as all incidental expenses of said Hospital, and shall fix the compensation of said nurses and attendants.

§6. The Board of Health shall, at all times, furnish a convenient boat, with sufficient boatmen, for the use of the Health Officer and Resident Physician, the expense of which shall be charged to the funds of the Hospital.

§7. All sick sailors, mariners and other persons who shall have paid hospital money, or for whom the bond hereinafter mentioned shall have been given, shall be entitled, free of charge, to all the benefits of the said Marine Hospital, and to be there provided for while sick; and also such other persons as the authorities of the city of San Francisco may request; provided, the said authorities shall pay therefor such charges as the Board of Health may direct; and every sick person sent to the Marine Hospital, shall be there kept and attended to with all necessary and proper care; and no such person shall leave the Hospital until the Health Officer shall grant a discharge in writing.

§8. The Health Officer may direct, in writing, any constable to pursue and apprehend any person not discharged as aforesaid, who shall elope from the Hospital, and to deliver such person at the Hospital, to be there detained until regularly discharged. It shall be the duty of the constable so directed to obey such instructions; and every person who shall so elope shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment.

§9. All persons sent to the Marine Hospital other than those who shall have paid hospital money, who shall be provided for by the city of San Francisco, and such persons as the Board of Health shall exempt, shall pay a reasonable sum for their board, medicines and attendance; and for the recovery of such sum, the Board of Health may sue in their name of office.

§10. Within twenty-four hours after the arriving of any ship or vessel at the port or within the bay of San Francisco, and before leaving said port or bay for any other place within the limits of this State, from any of the United States other than this State, or from any country out of the United States, the master or commander of such vessel or ship on which such passengers shall have arrived, shall make a report in writing, on oath or affirmation to the Board of Health at their office in the city of San Francisco, which report shall state the name and number of all the cabin and steerage passengers, captains, mates and sailors, and also the name and residence of the owner or owners and consignee of such vessel. In case any such master or commander shall omit or neglect to report fully as aforesaid, or shall make a false report or statement, he shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars for every such passenger or person in regard to whom any such omission or neglect shall have occurred, or any false statement shall have been made, for which the owner or owners, or consignees of every such vessel or ship shall also be liable jointly and severally, and which may be sued for and recovered as provided in this act.

§11. It shall be the duty of the said Board of Health to require the owners or consignees of the said ship or vessel on which said persons have arrived, to give a several bond to the State in a penalty of two hundred dollars for each and every person included in such report, such bond being secured as hereinafter provided, conditioned to indemnify and save harmless the Board of Health, and each and every city, town or county in this State, from any costs which such Commissioners of Health, or such city, town or county, shall incur for the relief or support of the person named in the bond, within five years from the date of the bond; and also to indemnify and refund to the said Board of Health, city, town or county, any expense or charge they may necessarily incur for the support or medical care of the person therein. Each and every bond shall be secured by two or more sufficient sureties, being residents of the State of California; each of whom shall prove by oath or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the Board of Health, that he is owner of freehold in this State of the value of three hundred dollars over and above any claim or lien thereon against him; including therein any contingent claim which may accrue from or upon any former bond given under the provisions of this act.

§12. It shall be lawful for any owner or consignee at any time within two days after the arrival of such person or passenger in any ship or vessel at the port or within the bay of San Francisco, and before leaving said port or bay for any other place within the limits of this State, to commute for the bond or bonds so required, by paying to the Health Commissioner: 1st. For the master and each cabin passenger arriving in an American vessel from a foreign port, three dollars; for each steerage passenger, mate, sailor or marine arriving in such vessel, two dollars. 2d. For the mate and each cabin passenger arriving in an American vessel from any port in the United States, not on the Pacific, two dollars; for each steerage passenger, mate, mate sailor or marine arriving in such vessel, one dollar. 3d. For the master and each passenger arriving in a coasting vessel sailing from any American port on the Pacific, one dollar and fifty cents; but no such coasting vessel shall pay for more than one voyage in each month, computing from the first voyage in each year. 4th. For the master and each cabin passenger arriving in a foreign vessel from a foreign port, five dollars; but the owners or consignees of such foreign vessels as have been placed by treaty with the United States on an equality with American vessels, shall be placed upon the same footing in regard to commutation as is herein established for American vessels. The Health Commissioners shall give to such owner or consignee as shall pay the commutation aforesaid, a receipt containing all the names of the persons for whom such commutation shall have been paid; and shall also give to each individual for whom such commutation shall have been paid, a certificate, or receipt, setting forth the fact that such commutation has been paid, and that the person described therein shall be entitled when sick to the benefit of the Marine Hospital.

The receipt of the Health Commissioner shall be deemed a full and sufficient discharge from the requirements of giving bonds as above provided.

§13 Each master, owner, or consignee paying "Hospital Money" shall be entitled to demand and recover from each person for whom they shall have paid the sum paid on his account.

§14. All monies received by the Health Commissioner under and by virtue of this act, shall be denominated "State Hospital Moneys," and shall be appropriated to the use of the Marine Hospital, except as herein otherwise provided, deducting to the Health Commissioner a commission of six per cent. for and upon all collections: Provided the percentage shall not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars for any one quarter.

§15. No clergyman shall be denied admission to the Hospital, or its patients, whenever application shall be made, or whenever such visit shall be desired by any patient therein. It shall also be the duty of the officers to provide clergymen with a boat for the purpose of performing such visits.

§16. The Board of Health shall keep an account of all unreclaimed effects of persons who shall have died at the Hospital, and shall, in their quarterly reports, report the same to the Comptroller; and if the same shall consist of money, they shall pay the same over to the Treasurer, to be considered a part of the State Hospital Fund, unless claimed by some person entitled thereto: and all other property of said deceased persons shall, after being unreclaimed for a reasonable time, be sold by the Commissioner of Health, and the proceeds disposed of in like manner.

§17. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health to furnish to the Governor of this State, as often as he may require, a full and correct report of all persons in the said hospital affected with any contagious or infectious disease, and of all such patients as may die or be discharged as cured. And the Board of Health shall, once in each year, publish a full and correct report of the number of persons received in said hospital for each month in the year, and of their disease; also, of the number discharged as cured, and of the deaths occurring therein, and from what cause; also, of all moneys received and expended, and for what purpose the same were so expended; and shall send a copy of such annual report to the Executive of State, on or before the fifteenth day of December, of each year; and the said Board of Health shall keep or cause to be kept books containing a full and correct record and account of all the affairs of the said Marine Hospital, and which shall at all times be open to inspection to any committee appointed for such purpose by the Legislature. For the expenses attendant thereon as well as for all other expenses necessarily incurred by virtue of this act, the Board of Health shall have the right to draw upon the funds of the hospital.

§18. The Board of Health shall keep an office in the city of San Francisco, and be authorized to pay therefor out of the funds of the Marine Hospital, an annual rent not exceeding one thousand two hundred dollars, and shall keep the same open for the transaction of business between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M., and three o'clock, P. M., daily; and at said office there shall be kept an iron fire-proof chest, in which all moneys received by the Health Commissioner under this Act, shall be securely kept, and the said Health Commissioner shall once in each week make a full and complete report to the Board of Health of all moneys received or expended by him, for and on account of the said Hospital; and shall at the same time pay over to the Board of Health the balance remaining in his hands. It shall be the duty of the Health Commissioner to pay to the Health Officer of any State or City Hospital, for any person who may have been under their care entitled to the benefits of the Marine Hospital, at the same rate per week as is charged for pay patients in said Marine Hospital; but no moneys of or belonging to the said Marine Hospital shall be paid out, except by said Health Commissioner, and the account for which the same is paid out shall be first approved by a majority of the Board of Health.

§19. The Board of Health shall account quarterly to the Comptroller, under oath, for all moneys received and expended for and on account of the Marine Hospital; and if the moneys so received shall exceed the sum necessary to defray the expenses of their trust, including the fees or salaries to which they may be entitled, they shall pay over such surplus, quarterly, to the treasurer of the State, to be by him kept as a State Hospital Fund; and the said Board of Health by that name are hereby empowered to sue for and recover any moneys that may be due the Marine Hospital; and also all penalties and forfeitures provided in this act; and the same when recovered shall constitute a part of the fund of the Marine Hospital; and all moneys paid over by the said Board of Health to the Treasurer of this State as herein required, shall be accompanied by a statement, verified by the oath of one or more of said Board of Health, to the effect that they are the same particular moneys as shall have been received by them.

JOHN BIGLER,
Speaker of the Assembly.
JOHN McDOUGAL,
Lieut. Governor and Pres't of the Senate.
Approved, April 9, 1850.
PETER H. BURNETT.

AN ACT Creating Officers of Health for the Port of San Francisco, and Defining their Duties.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§1. There shall be established at the port of San Francisco a Board of Commissioners, entitled the "Board of Health," said Board of Health shall be composed of the Mayor of the city of San Francisco, a Health Officer, Resident Physician, and Health Commissioner, who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed in this and all other acts relating to the public health, and of which Board of Health the Mayor shall by right of office be President.

§2. No person shall be eligible to the post of Health Officer, Resident Physician, or Health Commissioner, until he shall prove to the satisfaction of the Legislature that he is a graduate of some regular medical institution, and has had an experience of at least three years in the practice of his profession.

§3. The Health Officer, Resident Physician, and Health Commissioner, shall be elected by a joint vote of the Legislature for the term of two years, or until their successors are qualified. Should the offices, from any cause become vacant before the expiration of the term, aforesaid, the Governor shall have power to appoint a competent person or persons, who shall serve during the unexpired time.

§4. The Health Officer shall perform such duties as are specified in this or any other act, and such other duties as the Board of Health shall lawfully require.

§5. The Health Officer shall have power to appoint an Assistant, to be first approved by the Board of Health, for whose acts he shall be responsible, and who may perform all the duties of the Health Officer.

§6. The Resident Physician shall reside at the Marine Hospital, and shall be the consulting physician of the Hospital; his further duties shall be to visit all sick seamen on board ships in the harbor, and also all sailors and other persons in the city who have paid hospital money, and come properly under the care of, and have been reported to the Board of Health. But all persons afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease shall, if it be deemed expedient by the Board of Health, and the life of such person will not be endangered thereby, be removed to the Marine Hospital.

§7. The Health Commissioner, under the direction of the Board of Health, shall assist the Resident Physician in the discharge of his official duties

§8. The Health Commissioner shall also receive all monies appropriated to the use of the Marine Hospital and shall pay all demands against the Hospital that shall be appropriated by a majority of the Board of Health; and before he shall enter upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond in the penal sum of thirty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his trust, and with such sureties as the Comptroller of State shall approve; the bond shall be given to the People of California, and be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

§9. In the discharge of their duties, the Resident Physician and Health Commissioner, shall meet daily in San Francisco at the office of the Board of Health, during such part of the year, and at such hours of the day as the Board shall designate.

§10. The Mayor of the city of San Francisco, the Resident Physician, and the Commissioners of Health, are hereby constituted a Board of Appeal from any direction or regulation of the Health Officer; with power to grant such and so much relief as may appear to the Board thus constituted, or a majority of them, expedient and proper.

§11. The Resident Physician shall receive annually a salary of ten thousand dollars, and such salary shall be paid out of the fund of the Marine Hospital. No person shall be eligible to the appointment of Assistant Health Officer who has not received a regular medical education, and had an experience of at least two years in the practice of his profession. The Assistant shall receive a salary of eight hundred dollars per month, to be paid monthly or quarterly by the Health Commissioner out of the funds of the Marine Hospital: Provided, the Board shall not employ an Assistant Health Officer, unless in case of absolute necessity, nor without the consent of the Chief Executive of the State.

§12. The Health Commissioner shall perform the duties of Secretary to the Board of Health, keep a correct journal of all their proceedings, which shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the Board of Health.

§13. The Health Officer shall be entitled to receive the following fees for visiting and examining vessels in the discharge of his offical duties, viz: 1st. For each vessel from a foreign port, twenty dollars. 2d. For each vessel from any United States port, not on the Pacific coast, if above one hundred tons, sixteen dollars; not exceeding one hundred tons, twelve dollars; if below one hundred tons, eight dollars. And all vessels running coastwise from any United States port on the Pacific, not within the State of California, visited by the Health Officer, shall, for each and every visit, pay the sum of six dollars; and such fees shall be paid by the respective masters of the vessels so visited and examined.

§14. Every master, owner, or consignee of a vessel lying at wharf, or in the harbor of the city of San Francisco, shall make a report of the name of every person on board such vessel who may be sick with any contagious or infectious disease; and no such person shall be removed therefrom without a written permit for that purpose, from the Board of Health.

§15. Every person or persons who shall be guilty of obstructing either of the Board of Health in the discharge of their duties as prescribed in this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined for each offence in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

§16. Every master or owner or consignee who shall wilfully or knowingly refuse or neglect to perform the duties enjoined in this act, shall, for each offence, forfeit to the Board of Health the sum of one thousand dollars

§17. Whenever any fine shall be imposed by the provisions of this act, the person or persons so convicted to pay such fine, shall in the discretion of the court, stand committed until such fine shall be paid, or the person or persons so offending shall be discharged from such imprisonment, by due course of law.

§18. All fines collected under this act shall be appropriated to the funds of the Marine Hospital.

§19. The Health Officer, Resident Physician and Health Commissioner, upon wilful neglect or delinquency of duty, or for exercising powers not given to them, by this act, shall be liable in damages to any person or persons who may be injured thereby; and may be removed from office by the Governor of the State.

§20. The Legislature hereby reserves the right at any time to increase or diminish the tariff of fees and salaries assessed in this act.

JOHN BIGLER,
Speaker of the House of Assembly.
JOHN McDOUGAL,
Lieut. Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved, April 8, 1850.
PETER H. BURNETT.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, }
April 12th, 1850. }
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an original act now on file in this office.
W. VAN VOORHIES,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT to provide for the Lien of Mechanics and Others.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§1. All Master Builders, Mechanics, Lumber Merchants, and all other persons performing labor, or furnishing materials for the construction or repair of any building or wharf, shall have a lien separately, or jointly, upon the building or buildings, or wharf, which they may have furnished materials of any description, to the extent of the labor done, or materials furnished, or for both.

§2. Any such contractor, journeyman, or laborer who may be employed in the construction or repairing of any building or wharf, or in furnishing any materials for the same, may give to the owner or owners of the building or buildings or wharf on which he may have worked, or for the construction of which he may have furnished materials, notice in writing, particularly setting forth the amount of his claim, and the service rendered, for which his employer is indebted to him, and that he holds said owner or owners responsible for the same; and the owner is hereby made liable for the amount so claimed, if indebted to the employer to the amount; if not, then to the amount due from him to said employer at the time such notice was served.

§3. When any such contractor, journeyman, or laborer shall have given the notice prescribed in the preceding section, he shall present to his employer a copy of such notice for his endorsement. If such employer endorse thereon that the claim is correct, the owner or other person liable shall pay the same, if indebted to the employer in the amount; if not, then the amount due from him to said employer at the time the notice was served. If he fail, or refuse so to pay, such sub-contractor, journeyman, or laborer, shall, within thirty days after the service of the notice, commence an action in the proper court to enforce his lein. If, by the terms of the contract between the owner and the contractor, the money to be payable at some future day, such sub-contractor, journeyman, or laborer may file the copy of the notice, with the endorsement thereon, in the Recorder's office of the county in which the building or wharf is situated; and shall have thirty days after the money becomes due, in which to commence his action. If he fail to commence his action, as prescribed in this section, his lien shall be lost.

§4. If the employer fail or refuse to make the endorsement required by the preceding section, such sub-contractor, journeyman, or laborer shall lose his lien for the amount claimed, unless he shall, within thirty days after the service of the notice, commence an action in the proper court against his employer, to establish the amount of the claim. If he obtain judgment against his employer he shall lose his lien for the amount thereof, unless within thirty days thereafter, he shall commence an action against the owner for the amount established by the judgment, if the money be then due from the owner to the contractor; if not, then he shall file in the Recorder's office of the county in which the building or wharf is situated, a notice of said claim and judgment; and shall commence his action against the owner within thirty days after the money is due from the owner to the contractor.

§5. The owner or other person made liable, as aforesaid, for the amount admitted to be due, or established by judgment, may set off the same in any action brought against him by the contractor or person otherwise entitled to recover the same under the contractor.

§6. The land upon which any building shall be erected, together with the space around the same, not exceeding five hundred square feet, clear of the building, shall also be subject to the above lien, if the said land shall have been at the time of the erecting of the building, the property of the person or persons, corporation or association, contracting for the erection or repair of the same.

§7. Any person wishing to avail himself of she provisions of the first section of this Act, whether his claim be due or not, shall file in the Recorder's office of the county in which the building or wharf is situated, at any time before the expiration of sixty days after the completion of the building or repairs, notice of his intention to hold a lien upon the property declared by this Act liable to such lien, for the amount due, or to become due to him, specifically setting forth the amount claimed, upon his failure to do so, the lien shall be lost. The Recorder shall file and record such notice, and all other notices given under the third and fourth sections of this Act, in a book provided for the purpose.

§8. No such lien shall bind any building or wharf for a longer time than one year after it is done, or the materials have been furnished, unless suit be brought in the proper court to enforce the same within that time, or if a credit be given, within one year from the expiration of the credit, but no lien shall be continued in force for a longer term than two years from the time the work is completed, or the materials furnished by any agreement to give credit.

§9. The lien for work or materials, given by this Act, hall be preferred to every other lien or incumbrance, which attached upon the property subsequent to the time at which the work was commenced or the materials were furnished.

§10. Any person who has received satisfaction for his debt, for which a claim has been filed, or action brought, where such claim was filed or such action brought.

§11. Any person failing or refusing to enter satisfaction, when required so to do, by the preceding section, shall forfeit and pay to the party or parties aggrieved the sum fifty dollars for each day during which he shall so fail or refuse; to be recovered in the same manner as other debts are recovered.

§12. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to take away or affect in any manner any action which any such contractor, journeyman, or laborer would otherwise have against the owner of property on which work is performed, or for which materials are furnished.

§13. Any Mechanic or artisan who shall make after, or repair any article of personal property, at the request of the owner or legal possessor of such property, shall have a lien on such property so made, altered, or repaired, for his just and reasonable charges, for his work done and materials furnished: and may hold and retain the possession of the same until such just and reasonable charges shall be paid; and if not paid for in the space of two months after the work shall have been done, such mechanic or artisan may proceed to sell the property by him so made, altered, or repaired, at public auction, by giving three weeks' public notice of such sale, by advertisement, in some newspaper published in the county in which the work may be done, or if there be no such newspaper, then by posting up notices of such sale in three of the most public places in the town where such work was done; and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied, first, to the discharge of such lien, and the costs and expenses of keeping and selling such property, and the remainder, it any, shall be paid over to the owner thereof.

§14. Nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed to apply to, or affect any lien heretofore acquired.

JOHN BIGLER,
Speaker of the Assembly.
JOHN McDOUGAL,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved, April 12, 1850.
PETER H. BURNETT.

Office of Secretary of State, }
SAN JOSE, June 17th, 1860. }
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an original Act now on file in this office.
WM. VAN VOORHIES, Secretary of State.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, State of California, for the County of San Francisco.

The people of the State of California to John Doe Chastelain and Richard Roe Pouvert, trading in the city and State of New York, under the firm and style of Chastelain and Pouvert, greeting:—You are hereby summoned to appear in the said District Court, for the county of San Francisco, on or before the 4th Monday of June, 1851, and answer the complaint of Francis Salmon and John S. Ellis, trading under the firm and style of Salmon & Ellis, filed with the Clerk of said Court, at his office in the city of San Francisco, in said State, on the 7th day of December, 1850, whereby the plaintiffs claim the sum of $5,160 66 balance, in account current between plaintiffs and defendants in favor of plaintiffs.

Witness the Honorable Levi Parsons, Judge of said Court, at the Court House in the city of San Francisco, this 13th day of December, 1850.

JOHN E ADDISON, Clerk.
By JAS. D. GALBRAITH, Dep'y Clerk.

In the District Court, 4th Judicial District, State of California, for the County of San Francisco—notice to defendants. John Doe Chastelain and Richard Roe Pouvert, trading under the firm and style of Chastelain & Pouvert. This is an action instituted the 7th day of December, 1850, by Francis Salmon and John S. Ellis, trading under the name and style of Salmon & Ellis, against said defendants for the sum of $5160.66 balance in account between plaintiffs and defendants in favor of plaintiffs. An attachment was issued, defendants being non-residents of this State, on the 7th day of December, 1850, returnable the 10th Dec., 1850, and together with the affidavit required by law, served upon J. J. Chauviteau & Co., merchants in the city of San Francisco, by giving them copies of the said writ of attachment, and of said affidavit, on the 10th day of December, 1850. Said J. J. Chauviteau appearing in said Court on the 10th day of December, 1850, and acknowledging $9000 of the money of said defendants to be in his hands. $6000 thereof were paid into Court under an order thereof to abide the issue of said action.

Summons returnable on the 4th Monday of June, 1851, on or before, which day said defendants must appear, or judgment will be rendered against them.

JNO E. ADDISON, Clerk,
By JAS. D. GALBRAITH, Dep'y Clerk.
JOHN H. SAUNDERS, Pltf's Att'y   j16 6m 1am

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Hicks, late of San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco, trader, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months from this date; in default thereof, they will be forever barred. Those indebted to said estate are called upon to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH S. WALLIS, Executor,
Montgomery House, Montgomery street,
between California and Pine streets.
San Francisco, Dec. 9th, 1850.   d10 eod2m

IN JUSTICE'S COURT.

BEFORE Brown, George W. Bushnell vs. M. Expert, M. Massurier, and his sons. SAME COURT—William B. White vs. same defendant. To M. Expert, M. Massurier and his sons, defendants in the above causes:

Complaints in these two causes were filed in my office, San Francisco, California, by said Bushnell and White respectively, August 16th, 1850, against you, as owners of the bark Gustave for breach of your contract, made in May last, with said Bushnell and White, respectively, have been issued by me, returnable the 22d of August, 1850. August 16th, aforesaid, said bark, tackle, &c. was levied upon, by virtue thereof. You are required to appear and answer said complaint, February 24th, 1851, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of that day, at my office.

H. S. BROWN,
o1 6m23d   Justice of th Peace.

STATE WARRANTS,

FOR SALE, in sums of $100 each, convenient for the payment of State taxes, auction dues, licenses, &c. Inquire at the *Pacific News* office.   d2 tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA: The People State of California to Isidora de la Torre of Mazatlan, Mexico, Alexander Forbes, William Barron, and Eustachie Barron, of Tepic, Mexico:

By order of the Hon. John H. Watson, Judge of the District Court of the county of Santa Clara, given on the 2d day of October, 1850, You are hereby summoned to be and appear before said court on the Fourth Monday of April, A. D. 1851, to answer the complaint of M. Z. M. Berreyesa, Wo. of Jose Reyes, of Ma. C. Berreyesa, and her husband; Ler Pinedo of Loretto Berreyesa, and her husband; J. Bijorques, of S. Berreyesa, J. S. Berreyesa, N. Berreyesa, F. Berreyesa, Fer. Berreyesa, M. Berreyesa, and her husband; J. Fernandez, of W. R. Bassham, tutor of J. E. Berreyesa, and of Richard Roman, James Hepburn, and C V. Stewart, against yourselves and James A. Forbes, Robert Walkenshaw, and John Parrott, filed in the Clerk's Office of said court at San Jose, on the 5th day of October, 1850, by the said plaintiffs, to recover from you the possession of a certain tract of land; being a portion of the Rancho de la Canada de los Capitancillas, alias San Vicente, and bounded and described as follows, viz: All the western portion of said rancho lying between the rancho de las Capitancillas, belonging to William Wiggins, and the arroyo de los Alamitos, with a tract lying east of and along said arroyo, of half a mile in width, and running to the Sierra, which land, and more especially the Mine, Hacienda, and appurtenances of New Almaden, thereon situate, the said plaintiffs claim as their property, and that you unlawfully retain possession thereof since the first day of February, 1845 Wherefore they pray to have you ejected from the same, and to recover from you seven hundred thousand dollars, as the rents and profits thereof since the said 1st day of February, 1845, and also three hundred thousand dollars damages for the trespasses and wrongs by you committed thereon. And you are notified that unless you appear and answer said complaint at the time and place mentioned, that the same will be heard upon default and a decree entered accordingly.

Given under my hand and private seal, there being no seal of office yet provided at this office, this 17th (L. S.) day of October, 1850.   H. C. MALONE, Clerk.
Weller & Jones, for plaintiffs.   o21 6m

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an execution issued out of the District Court, 4th Judicial District, duly attested, and dated December 16, 1850, in the case of Charles Brown against Michael T. O'Connor, wherein the costs are unpaid in the sum of six hundred and fifty-five dollars, besides the accruing costs in this behalf, and the said execution being against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Michael T. O'Connor, for the costs aforesaid, and the same being to me directed, by virtue of which I have levied on a certain leasehold property of the said O'Connor, to wit: All that certain lot or parcel of land situate at the Mission Dolores, on the south side of Mission street, the same being 200 yards square, excepting one 50 vara square lot, recovered by Charles Brown, in the suit aforesaid. The aforesaid property being held by the said O'Connor and Francis Salmon, by virtue of a lease from the Pastor of the Mission Dolores, for a term of four years from and after the 12th day of September, A. D, 1849, at an annual rent of $100, payable quarterly in advance, with the privilege of extension for two years more, at a revaluation of a referee. Now, therefore, I will offer the right, title and interest of the said Michael T O'Connor, for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in San Francisco, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. SATURDAY, the 10th day of January next, of, in and to the above described property. San Francisco, Dec. 20, 1850.

JOHN C. HAYS, Sheriff,
d20 3w 2aw   By JOHN S. POWERS, Dep'y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an execution issued out of the District Court, 6th Judicial Diserict, Sacramento county and State of California, duly attested, and dated November 15th. A. D, 1850, in the case of Squire P. Dewey *et als.* against Berlin Brown. The said execution being to me directed, and having been by me received on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1850, and a levy made on the same day on all the right, title, interest claim and demand, in law and equity, of the said defendant of, in and to the following personal property, to wit: 7 iron stand marble top tables, 1 large mahogany mirror, 3 carpets on floors, 6 red bottomed settees, 2 doz cane bottomed chairs, 3 gaming tables; 1 bar, counter and fixtures' 1 hair-seated sofa, 1 doz mahogany hair-seated chairs to match, 2 marble top tables, 1 parlor stove, 1 doz cane-seated arm-chairs, 4 doz cut glass tumblers, 4 doz cut glass wine glasses, 1 doz cut glass decanters, 1 iron safe, 2 doz common chairs, ½ doz lamps. Also, the right aforesaid of, in and to the lease of the premises known as the Bank Exchange, situate on the east side of Montgomery street, south of Washington st, and being the next premises on the south side of Ross' Buildings. Now, know ye, that on the 11th day of January, (SATURDAY,) A. D. 1851, at the hour of 11 o'clock of said day, on the premises, I shall expose to sale the aforesaid interest in the above described property to the highest bidder for cash. San Francisco, Dec. 20th, 1850.

JNO. C. HAYS, Sheriff.
d23 3aw ts   By JNO. S. POWERS, Dep'y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION issued out of the Superior Court of the city of San Francisco, county of San Francisco, and State of California, duly tested, and dated December 28th, A. D. 1850, in the case of Alfred Pioche et als. against Robert H Collyer, wherein a judgment was rendered on the 10th day of the month aforesaid, in favor of said Pioche et als. against the said Collyer, for the sum of one thousand and five hundred dollars, together with the further sum of fifty 50-100 dollars costs, actually accrued, and said execution to me directed, and levied on the 28th day of said month, on all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of Robert H. Collyer, of, in and to that certain houe and lease of the lot known as the Adelphi. The said premises being situate on the south side of Clay street, and between Kearny and Montgomery streets, and the said buildings being erected on part of 100 vara lot No. 1 of the 50 vara survey. Now, know ye, that on Monday, the 20th day of January next, A. D. 1851, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. of said day, in front of the court house door, in said county, I shall expose for sail the above interest of, in and to said property to the highest bidder, for cash.

JNO. C. HAYS, Sheriff.
By JOHN S. POWERS, Deputy.
Dec. 29.   d30 3aw

STATE MARINE HOSPITAL.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH for the port of San Francisco, have taken the building on Stockton street, lately known and occupied as the American Hotel, and have converted the same into a State Marine Hospital. The public are informed that the Hospital is now open for the reception of patients.

The public authorities of the city of San Francisco, who have charge of the city poor, citizens, and all persons not entitled to hospital privileges, are also informed that patients will be admitted at this hospital, for the very moderate sum of $28 per week, in advance, including board, lodging and medical attendance. For admission, apply at the Hospital, to the Resident Physician.

LORENZO HUBBARD, M. D.
Resident Physician.

N. B. No patient laboring under an infectious or contagious disease will be treated at this Hospital, but a suitable place will be provided for them, on application as above.   o1

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD

WILL BE PAID for the apprehension and conviction of one JESSEE J. GRAHAM, who murdered Dennis Bennett, in Cyante, Santa Cruz, State of California, on the 22d of April, A. D. 1850. The said Jessee J. Graham is about six feet high, dark complexion, dark eyes, round shoulders, stoops when he walks, has a very frowning look, and speaks through his nose. It was supposed that he laid concealed in Cyante until the last day of August or about the first of September, and when last seen, was met in company with some others on the Salinas, on his way to the river Colorado, and to Texas, where his mother resides. The above reward will be paid for hi safe delivery at San Francisco, Santa Cruz, or Montereys one thousand by the county of Santa Cruz the other tw thousand by JACKSON BENNETT, brother of deceased.

Santa Cruz, Nov. 19, 1850.   n23 6m

CALIFORNIA FLOWER-SEEDS.

PRICES REDUCED—The subscriber is agent for the sale of CALIFORNIA FLOWER SEEDS, gathered by Mess. Lum & Cloud, horticulturists. There are 25 different varieties of these Flower Seeds, which are packed and sealed in *tin* boxes. Each box contains a catalogue of the seeds with a description of the flowers. The price of these seeds has just been reduced to $5 per package. They are in convenient form for sending as presents to friends in the States. For sale wholesale and retail, at

JOHN H STILL'S
Bookstore and News Office, second door west of the Post Office, Portsmouth Square   d5 eodtf

GUADALUPE MINING COMPANY.

A FEW SHARES may be had on advantageous terms in this flourishing company, by applying before the 25th inst. at the office of Weller & Jones, Pacific street, opposite City Hall. The company will commence extracting mercury with a new and much improved apparatus, in the course of a month; and the yield and quality of ore is such as to make this one of the safest and most profitable investments. Warranty deeds given. Terms cash.   n2

FOR SALE.

AT THE JAVA HOUSE, an invoice of English Boots, water proof coats and caps, pilot cloth jackets, &c.
McCORMACK & CO.,
n11 Tea Dealers and Coffee Roasters, Montgomery st.

NOTICE.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.—Any person giving such information as will bring to justice the individuals who committed the depredations on board brig James Caskie, on Friday night, Oct. 25, shall receive the above reward.   n2 tf

BALDWIN & CO'S COIN.

THE ABOVE COIN, issued by Baldwin & Co., is redeemed at the Banking and Exchange Office of
EDWARD E. DUNBAR,
d3 tf   Montgomery street.

PURE LAMP OIL.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, being perfectly limpid, and well adapted for burning in solar lamps, in saloons, &c. for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
d6tf   JNO. T. LITTLE & POPE

FOR SALE.

300 bags fresh Chili barley, 100 bags fresh Chili beans
Inquire of   PICKETT & CO,
d17tf   Foot of Jackson st. wharf.

BOAT FOUND.

PICKED UP, on the night of 25th Nov., one flat bottom boat, about 19 feet long, with a centre board, painted lead color. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges, on application to Brig. Geo. F. Williams, off India Buildings.   n28 tf

SPLENDID NEW BUGGY

ON a very light principle, with seats for four. For sale at the Java House by   McCORMACK & CO,
n7 Tea Dealers and Coffee Roasters, 244 Montgomery st.

SAVING TO STOREKEEPERS and Restaurants.—Green coffee sent into the Java House roasted and ground, packed and delivered. McCORMACK & CO.,
n11 Tea Dealers and Coffee Roasters